



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.


About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD

AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT



HISTORY OF 
OUR OWN TIMES

202.5



HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY





THE GREAT ROUND WORLD

A
HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

PART VII.

JULY 7 to SEPTEMBER 29
1898



THE GREAT ROUND WORLD PUB. CO.
5 WEST 18TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Δ
D 202.5

✓



1391

COPYRIGHT, 1898

By GREAT ROUND WORLD PUB. CO.

The following bound volumes of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD constitute a History of the World for the period from November 11, 1896, to October 1, 1898. Price per volume, \$1.00 (in handsome cloth—red, blue, or green).

VOLUME I.

Part I.—November 11, 1896, to February 18, 1897.

Part II.—February 25, 1897, to June 3, 1897.

Part III.—June 10, 1897, to September 16, 1897.

Part IV.—September 23, 1897, to December 30, 1897.

VOLUME II.

Part V.—January 6, 1898, to March 31, 1898.

Part VI.—April 7, 1898, to June 30, 1898.

Part VII.—July 7, 1898, to September 29, 1898.

These volumes contain a complete history of the Spanish-American War, and not only describe the plans of campaign, sieges, and battles, but also give interesting descriptions and historical sketches of many of the principal places and cities concerned.

They also contain a complete history of the recent Græco-Turkish War, and numerous brief historical supplements, such as are necessary in the study of current history. The following are a few of these supplements :

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

PAPER MONEY.

HISTORY OF CUBA.

OUR ARMY AND NAVY.

LIFE OF BISMARCK.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

LIFE OF GLADSTONE.

THE STORY OF ANCIENT GREECE.

GREECE AND CRETE.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN EUROPE.



INDEX TO VOL. II.—Nos. 27-39.

(See War Index for all subjects pertaining to the Spanish-American War.)

Africa, South, Recent Election in, 1080

Alaska, Railroad in, 846

Albanian Revolt, The, 825

Andrée, The Search for, 994

Anglo-German Understanding, The, 1148

Answers to Correspondents, 806, 834, 863, 890

Antarctic Expedition, Anxiety for the, 1079

Arctic Expeditions, 847, 960

Argonaut, Experiments with the, 1076

Austria—

Elizabeth of, 1156

Empress of, Assassinated, 1140

Situation in, 995

Bismarck, Prince, Death of, 965, 992

Boat Race, Intercollegiate, 826

Bond Bids, Bogus, 1036

Books Received—

Alan Ransford, by Ellen D. Deland, 919, 963

Ballads and Tales, by John H. Haaren, A.M., 919

British Isles and Northern Europe, Trip of the "Cartmells" through, by C. F. King, 891

Canada, A History of, by C. G. D. Roberts, 919

Chansons, Poesies et Jeux, by Agnes Godfrey Gay, 919

Christmas Stories, by Dickens, 919

Books Received—

Cuba in War-Times, by Richard Harding Davis, 882

Diomed, The Life, Travels, and Observations of a Dog, by John Sergeant Wise, 919

Eine Moderne Kreuzfahrt, by Dr. Karillon, 1002

Fairy Life, by John H. Haaren, A.M., 919

Fairy Tales, by Mary Fuller Blodgett, 919

Gulliver's Travels, by Jonathan Swift, 919

How Two Boys Made Their Own Electrical Apparatus, by Thomas M. St. John, 974

Long Walls, The, An American Boy's Adventures in Greece, by Eldridge S. Brooks and John Alden, 919

Mother Goose, The True, by Blanche McManus, 919

Northern Europe, by Charles F. King, 891

Odysseus, The Hero of Ithaca, by Mary Burt and Zenaide A. Ragozin, 947

Parables for School and Home, by Wendell P. Garrison, 919

Paul Dombey, by Dickens, 919

Pilgrim's Progress, by Bunyan, 919

Rhymes and Fables, by John H. Haaren, A.M., 919

Robinson Crusoe, by De Foe, 919

Books Received—

Rock of the Lion, The, by Mary
Elliot Seawell, 947

Snow Image, by N. Hawthorne,
919

Songs and Stories, by John H.
Haaren, A. M., 919

Tales of a Grandfather, by
Scott, 919

Twice-Told Tales, by N. Haw-
thorne, 919

Wonder Book, A, by N. Haw-
thorne, 919

Canadian Taxes, Klondikers Object
to, 1061

Caroline Islands, Trouble in the,
1167

Challenge, The Yacht Cup, 1054

China—

Competition for Trade of, 1083
Future of, 1162

Russia and England in, 1051,
1069

Colombia and Italy, Trouble be-
tween, 937, 964, 1055

Coronation of the Young Queen of
Holland, 1118

Crete, The Trouble in, 1160

Curzon, Viceroy to India, 1107

Czar's Proposal for Universal
Peace, 1090, 1128

Dreyfus Case, The, 1108, 1121, 1167,
1170, 1181, 1193

Eastern Question, The New, 961,
1062, 1142, 1169

Egypt, The Trouble in, 1164

Elizabeth of Austria, 1156

Farragut, Launching of the, 929

Fashoda Occupied by French
Troops, 1139

German Commercial System, 1084

Germans at Manila, Trouble with
the, 929

Germany and the Philippines, 846

Grand Teton, Rocky Mountains,
Ascent of, 1104

Great Britain and Germany, Alli-
ance between, 1131

Hawaii—

News from, 824, 902

Territory of, 1180

Trouble with Japan settled, 1080

Hay, Ambassador, Receives Com-
pliments, 1086

Hurricane, The West Indian, 1183

India, The New Viceroy for, 1107

International Yacht Race Chal-
lenge, 1122

Italy and Colombia, The Trouble
between, 937

Jamaica Expresses a Wish to Join
the United States, 1081

Japan and Hawaii, Trouble be-
tween, Settled, 1080

Jerusalem, Emperor William's
Visit to, 1185

Khartoum, Advance on, 1095, 1132

Klondike News, 846, 940

Klondikers Object to Canadian
Taxes, 1061

La Bourgogne, Loss of, 877

Letters from Correspondents, 834,
863, 890, 1002, 1060

Miles, Five, Above the Earth, 1190

Nansen, News from, 1055

Naval Signalling, 914

Nicaragua Canal, The, 1053

Nile, The Campaign on the, 1133,
1164, 1184

Peace, The Czar's Proposal for
Universal, 1090, 1128

Philippines—

And Germany, 846

News from the. See War In-
dex

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Plague in the East, The, 880 | Viceroy for India, The New, 1107 |
| Queen of Holland, The Coronation
of the Young, 1118 | West African Dispute, Cause of the,
848 |
| Samoa, Our Interests at, 1187 | West Indian Hurricane, The, 1183 |
| Spanish-American War. (See
Special Index.) | West Indies, Sugar Trade in, 1171 |
| Street Cars, To Prevent Over-
crowding of, 939, 945 | William, Emperor, His Visit to
Jerusalem, 1185 |
| Swindle, Sea-Water Gold, 993 | Yacht Race Challenge, Interna-
tional, 1132 |
| Thessaly Evacuated by the Turks,
903 | Zola Case, The, 960 |
| | Zola Sentenced, 935 |

Books Received—

Rock of the Lion, The, by Mary Elliot Seawell, 947

Snow Image, by N. Hawthorne, 919

Songs and Stories, by John H. Haaren, A. M., 919

Tales of a Grandfather, by Scott, 919

Twice-Told Tales, by N. Hawthorne, 919

Wonder Book, A, by N. Hawthorne, 919

Canadian Taxes, Klondikers Object to, 1081

Caroline Islands, Trouble in the, 1167

Challenge, The Yacht Cup, 1064

China—

Competition for Trade of, 1063

Future of, 1163

Russia and England in, 1051, 1089

Colombia and Italy, Trouble between, 937, 964, 1055

Coronation of the Young Queen of Holland, 1118

Crete, The Trouble in, 1160

Curzon, Viceroy to India, 1107

Czar's Proposal for, Universal Peace, 1090, 1128

Dreyfus Case, The, 1108, 1121, 1167, 1170, 1181, 1193

Eastern Question, The New, 961, 1082, 1142, 1189

Egypt, The Trouble in, 1164

Elizabeth of Austria, 1156

Farragut, Launching of the, 929

Fashoda Occupied by French Troops, 1139

German Commercial System, 1084

Germans at Manila, Trouble with the, 929

Germany and the Philippines, 846

Grand Teton, Rocky Mountains, Ascent of, 1104

Great Britain and Germany, Alliance between, 1131

Hawaii—

News from, 824, 903

Territory of, 1180

Trouble with Japan settled, 1080

Hay, Ambassador, Receives Compliments, 1086

Hurricane, The West Indian, 1183

India, The New Viceroy for, 1107

International Yacht Race Challenge, 1133

Italy and Colombia, The Trouble between, 937

Jamaica Expresses a Wish to Join the United States, 1081

Japan and Hawaii, Trouble between, Settled, 1080

Jerusalem, Emperor William's Visit to, 1185

Khartoum, Advance on, 1095, 1132

Klondike News, 846, 940

Klondikers Object to Canadian Taxes, 1081

La Bourgogne, Loss of, 877

Letters from Correspondents, 834, 863, 890, 1002, 1080

Miles, Five, Above the Earth, 1190

Nansen, News from, 1055

Naval Signalling, 914

Nicaragua Canal, The, 1053

Nile, The Campaign on the, 1133, 1164, 1184

Peace, The Czar's Proposal for Universal, 1090, 1128

Philippines—

And Germany, 846

News from the. See War Index

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Plague in the East, The, 880 | Viceroy for India, The New, 1107 |
| Queen of Holland, The Coronation of the Young, 1118 | West African Dispute, Cause of the, 848 |
| Samoa, Our Interests at, 1137 | West Indian Hurricane, The, 1183 |
| Spanish-American War. (See Special Index.) | West Indies, Sugar Trade in, 1171 |
| Street Cars, To Prevent Overcrowding of, 939, 945 | William, Emperor, His Visit to Jerusalem, 1185 |
| Swindle, Sea-Water Gold, 993 | Yacht Race Challenge, International, 1132 |
| Thessaly Evacuated by the Turks, 903 | Zola Case, The, 960 |
| | Zola Sentenced, 935 |

WAR INDEX.—Vol. II, Nos. 27-39.

Alger Defends His Work, 1099
Army Investigation Commission,
1189

Badger, Vessels Captured by the,
1006

Balloons, The Use of, in Warfare,
1078

Battleship—

New, to be Built, 1061, 1167

The Boys and Girls to Pay for,
1077

Blanco, General—

Resigns, 1038

Writes to Gomez, 851

British Good Feeling, 1158

Cadiz, News from Spanish Fleet at,
824

Camara, Admiral, Returns through
Suez Canal, 885

Cambron, M., as Peace Commis-
sioner, 965

Campaign, Criticism of, by Foreign
Papers, 815

Cavite, Troops Landed at, 884

Cervera, Admiral—

Criticised, 974

Greeted by Our Citizens, 1075

Interview with, 896

Sails for Spain, 1168

Coaling of War-Vessels, 879

Commission—

The International, 1108

The Military, 1095

The Military, Sails, 1120

Commissioners of Peace to be Ap-
pointed, 1019

Cost of the War, 1035, 1159

Cuba—

Arms and Ammunition Land-
ed by the *Wanderer* in,
1008

Balquiri, The Army Lands at,
814, 827

Story Connected with, 887

Cables in, News of, 837

Caimanera Surrenders, 933

Cardenas, Famine at, 810

El Caney, Battle of, 866, 868

Evacuation of, Regarding the,
1192

Final Engagements in, 1037

Gibara, Surrender of, 979

Growth of, 1029

Havana, Business in, Reviving,
1097

News from, 1065

Scarcity of Food at, 809

Manzanillo and Nipe, Capture
of, 958

McCalla, Camp, 819

News from, 1062, 1097

Nuevitas, Spanish Vessels Cap-
tured Off, 1005

Occupation of, The, 1155

Santiago—

Ammunition Used at, 988

An Open Port, 926

Battles of July 1st, 2d, and
3d, 854

Battles Before, Description
of, 867

Bombarded, 817, 907

Bombardment, Stories of
the, 838, 984

Cervera's Vessels After the
Battle, Condition of, 905

Cuba—

Santiago—

Cubans, Trouble with, Over
Surrender of, 951

Description of Naval Battle
of, by Officer of *Maria
Teresa*, 899

Fever in, 928

Food Supplies in, 949

Government of, After the
War, 932

Harbor Mines, Destruction
of the, 924

History of, A Brief, 925

Hobson, Lieutenant, Ex-
periences at, 1015, 1024

Morro Castle at, 1009

Naval Victory at, 853

News from, 849, 979

Patriotism Shown at Sur-
render of, 923

Reinforcements for Shafter
Reach, 906

Roosevelt's Rough Riders,
The Charge of, at, 828, 841

San Juan Hill, Battle on, 866

Spaniards at, Trouble in
Regard to Surrender of
the, 949

Spaniards' Idea of Clever
Yankees at, 1075

Spanish Arms and Ammuni-
tion Surrendered at, 934

Spanish Fleet, Destruction
of, at, 870

Spanish Transports Leave,
1097

Surrendered, The Territory
of, 925

Surrenders, 921

Taxes, Duties, etc., Adjust-
ment of, at, 926

The Assault of, 866

Troops Surrendered at,
Number of, 941

Water Supply Cut Off at, 853

Wood, General, Appointed
Military Governor of, 938

The Trocha in, 952

Cuban Refugees, Suffering Among
the, 909

Cubans—

Belief that They Will Join the
United States, 953

Our Attitude Toward the, 1096

Dewey, Admiral, Amusing Incident
Connected with, 962

English Papers Criticise the Hand-
ling of Our Army, 1114

"First Aid to the Injured" Pack-
ages, 957

Fish, Hamilton, Jr., The Death of,
829

Fleet, New York's Welcome to the,
1072

Garcia—

Consults with Admiral Samp-
son, 819

Resignation of, 952

The Trouble with, 961

Germans and the Philippines, The,
1177

Gloucester, Good Work of the, 897,
965

Gomez Receives a Letter from
Blanco, 851

Haeseler, Lieutenant, Presented
with a Watch, 1017

Hobson, Lieutenant—

Experiences of, 1015

Released, 885

Reported Safe by Sampson, 829

Reward for, 815, 843

Tells His Own Story, 1024

Tests His Air-Bags for Raising
Sunken Vessels, 1047

International Commission, 1103

Investigation—

Commission, The Army, 1189

War Department, 1154

Ladrone Islands, Capture of the, 878

Leyte, Spanish Gun-Vessel, Voluntarily Surrendered, 878
Linares, General, Report to Madrid, 984

Maine, New Battleship, to be Built, 1077

Mangrove, Last Fight of the, 1064
 Manifesto by Barcelona Merchants, 823

Mauser Bullets, Effect of, 956
McKenzie, Major, Incident Pertaining to, 987

McKinley, President, Thanksgiving Proclamation, 865

Miami, Arrival of the, 1046
 Mines Exploded at Willet's Point, 959

In Our Ports Removed, 939

Struck by Vessels, 816

Montauk Point, Long Island—

Preparations at, 1011

Troops Ordered to, 979

Naval Parade at New York, 1074

Naval Victories, The Explanation of Our, 965

Naval Successes, Our, 886

New York Welcomes the Fleet, 1072

Oregon—

Magnificent Work of the, 927

Trip of the, 1123

Pando, General, 870

Peace—

Does Spain Favor? 901

Formal Proposal of, Made by Spain, 965

Negotiations for, 978

Our Terms of, 977

Spain Sues for, 977

United States Commission Sails for Paris, 1173

Philadelphia Ordered to Hawaii, 902

Philippine Islands—

Aguinaldo—

Requests the Recognition of the Philippines, 1103

Philippine Islands—

Aguinaldo—

The Philippine Assembly and, 1175

Trouble with, 1150

Vanity of, 963

Attitude of the Insurgents, 1154

Cavite, Troops Landed at, 884

Condition of the Natives, 1153

Crisis in the, 1149

Demands of the Insurgents, 1152

Germany and the, 846, 1171

Manila—

Battleships for, 1146

Care of Spanish Prisoners at, 963

Fourth Expedition Sails to, 931

News from, 844, 962, 1010, 1071, 1102, 1126

Reinforcements for Dewey and Otis at, 1178

Surrender of, 1048, 1066

Trouble with the Germans at, 929

Trouble with the Germans at, Exaggerated, 964

Welcomes Our Men, 894

Shall We Give Up the? 1049

Porto Rico—

Arroyo Surrenders, 987

Coamo Captured, 1014

Description of, 942

Friendly Greeting by the Spaniards at, 989, 991

General Miles Arrives from, 1139

Guayama Captured, 1012

News from, 988, 1012, 1041, 1193

Ponce Surrenders, 965, 986

Regarding the Evacuation of, 1192

Troops Land at Guanica, 964

Protocol, Text of the, 1033

Red Cross—

Flag, Use of the, 1006
 Society, 889

- Reina Mercedes*, Destruction of the, 877
- Roosevelt, Colonel, Account of the Battle Near Santiago, 841
- Rough Riders, Famous Charge of the, 828
- Heavy Loss of the, 828
- Rubber Bags, Use of, in Raising Vessels, 988
- Sampson, Admiral, Official Bulletin, 910, 966
- San Martin, Colonel, Reported Shot, 1015
- Santiago News.** (See Cuba)
- Search-Lights, Good Work of the, 974
- Seventy-First New York, Return of the, 1101
- Shafter, General—
- Interviews with Spanish Commander-in-Chief, 912
- Report of, 911
- Signalling, Naval, 914
- Soldiers—
- Afflicted with Fever, Care of, 1047
- Canvas Uniforms for Our, 851
- Welcome Home, 1045
- Spain—
- Home Ports to be Attacked, 842
- Lesson Taught by War with, 1145
- News from, 823
- The Situation in, 1098
- Spaniards—
- Friendly Greeting by the, in Porto Rico, 989, 991
- Our Fight with the, in 1587, 856
- Spanish—
- American - Cuban Evacuation Commission, First Meeting of the, 1156
- Defence, Modes of, 1012
- Despatch Captured, 818
- Fleet at Port Said, 829
- Newspaper, Ridiculous Reports in, 917
- Prisoners Arrive at Portsmouth, 894
- Spanish—
- Prisoners' gratitude of, 110
- Prisoners' shipment of, to Spain, 980
- Officers, Free Transportation of Wives of, 981
- Ships, Plans for Saving the, 954, 982
- Squadron Returns from Port Said, 905
- Transports, Arrival of, 1048
- St. Louis* Leaves Government Service, 1074
- Summary of War News—
- June, 881
- July, 1020
- Texas*—
- Arrives in New York Harbor, 965
- In Brooklyn Navy-Yard, 1049
- Injured, 840
- Thanksgiving Proclamation by President McKinley, 865
- Tiffany, Death of Rough Rider, 1059
- Transports—
- Advertised for, 941
- Purchased, 844
- Trocha, The Cuban, 952
- Twickenham*, British Ship, Captured, 825
- United States Peace Commission—
- Completed, 1145
- Sails for Paris, 1173
- War—
- Cost of the, 1035, 1159
- Department Investigation, 1154
- Revenue Law, 830
- With Spain Ended, 1019
- War-Loan Bonds, 959
- West Indies, Regarding Sugar Trade in, 1171
- Wire-Cutters for the Trocha, 812
- Yankee*—
- At New York, 893
- News from the, 822
- Yankees, Santiago's Idea of the Clever, 1075
- Yauco, Porto Rico, Surrenders, 986



11

1

21

1

1

11

1

1

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 27.

JULY 7, 1898

Whole No. 87

CONTENTS.

With the Editor.....	833
Letters.....	834
Early History of Baiquiri.....	837
Kingston Cable Not Yet Cut	837
Stories of the Bombardment of Santiago.....	838
Colonel Roosevelt's Account of the Battle.....	841
Spain's Home Ports to be Attacked.....	841
President's Recommendations in Reference to Lieutenant Hobson.....	843
Purchase of Transports by the Government.....	844
News from Manila.....	844
New Railway in Alaska.....	845
Germany and the Philippines	846
Arctic Expeditions.....	847
Cause of the West African Dispute.....	848
News from Santiago.....	849
General Blanco Writes Gomez.....	851
Santiago Water Supply Cut Off.....	853
Great Victory at Santiago.....	853
Our Fight with the Spaniards in 1587.....	856

**With
the
Editor**

WE shall publish in an early number of each month a brief summary of the war news for the month before. June 2 we published a summary from the beginning of the war until May 31. In our next number the summary for June will appear.

Copyright, 1898, by THE GREAT ROUND WORLD Publishing Company.

Letters

DEAR EDITOR:

I would like to send periodicals and magazines, as the other boys and girls do, to the sailors and soldiers. If you will tell me to what address I can send them to be forwarded, you will very much oblige,

Yours truly,

ALMA.

Send books and periodicals by mail addressed to one of the officers. At the same time write a note telling him that you have sent these things for distribution among the men.

EDITOR GREAT ROUND WORLD.

DEAR SIR:—I have read the copy of the little French "Songs and Games" which you sent me, and like them very much. The music is very pretty, and so are the words. One particularly pretty game is, "Il Court, Il Court, Le Furet." There is a sweet Christmas carol called "Cantique de Noël," and the words are beautiful. I think that every little boy and girl should learn these songs and games, for not only are they amusing, but they will most certainly help them later in studying French.

Yours very sincerely,

H.

"Chansons Poesies et Jeux," by Agnes Godfrey Gay, (W. R. Jenkins, New York) is the book referred to.

EDITOR.

EDITOR GREAT ROUND WORLD.

Please tell me why the Associated Press has to copy-right its news.

Yours sincerely,

DORCAS M. R.,

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., May 15, 1898.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,
General Office.

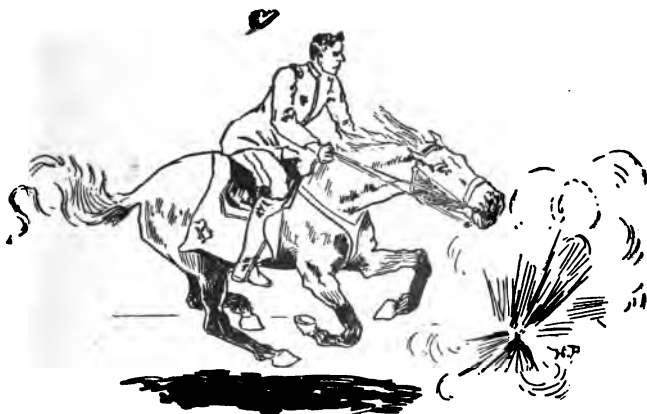
DEAR SIR:—Your letter with enclosed note of inquiry may be answered by the statement that the Associated Press copyrights its news in order to prevent its appropriation by papers or interests which incur no war expenses themselves in newsgetting and bear no part in the enormous expense of collection of the news of the Associated Press. By sending to the Librarian of Congress at Washington the headline of the matter sought to be copyrighted, and along with it three clippings of the same from printed papers, we receive protection for matter so copyrighted for twelve hours after the issue thereof.

Very truly yours,

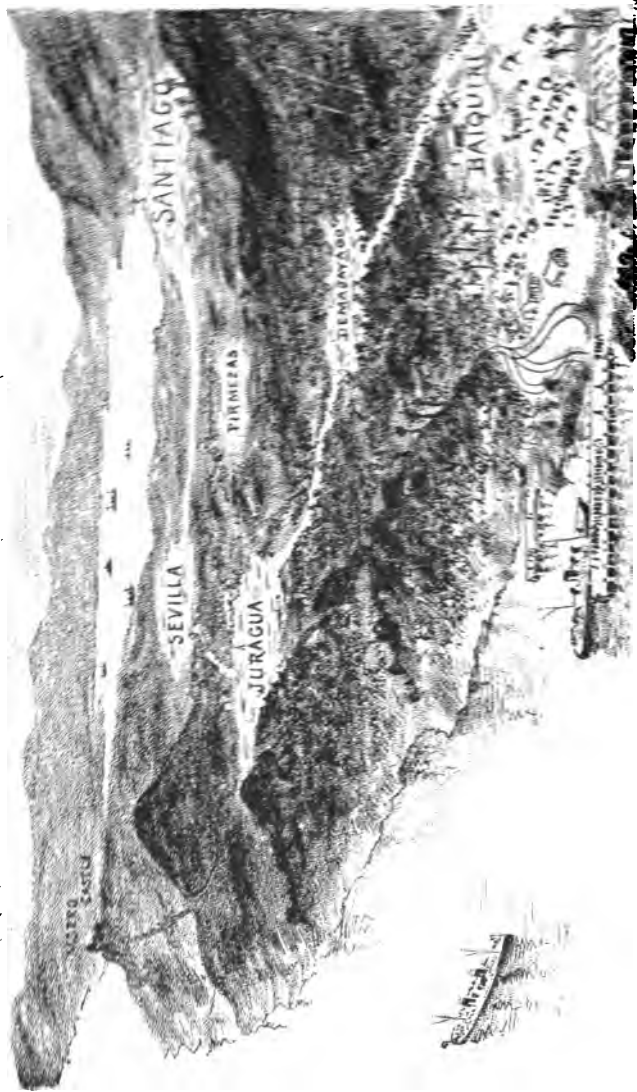
FRANK W. MACK,

Superintendent Eastern Division.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1898.



A SLIGHT SURPRISE.



SANTIAGO AND VICINITY.

Current History



THERE is a very interesting story told in connection with the early history of Baiquiri, where our troops landed.

In 1511 an expedition was landed at this place by Diego Valasquez (Dê-â-go Vâ-lās'-keth) for the purpose of conquering the island for the King of Spain.

The first victim of Spain's tyranny in Cuba was the native ruler of this province. He soon fell into the hands of Valasquez, and was burned alive for resisting the invaders.

To the priest who was with him until the last moment, and who was trying to persuade him to pray that he might go to heaven, this chief said:

"Father, where do the Spaniards go after they are dead?"

"To Heaven," was the priest's reply.

"Then," said the unfortunate man, "let me alone. If I am to meet Spaniards in Heaven I prefer to go to the other place."

The old name for this spot was Baitiquiri (bâ-ê-tê-kê'-rê).



WE have seen a great many reports to the effect that the cables connecting Cuba with Europe have been cut, and yet news continues to come from Havana and Madrid of things that happen in Cuba.

Authority for pronunciation of proper names: Century Dictionary.

It seems that the cable connecting Santiago de Cuba with Kingston, Jamaica, has not as yet been cut.

The south side of Cuba near Santiago falls off very abruptly until the ocean is from a mile to a mile and a half deep. This Kingston cable has been laid for a number of years, and has become so covered with barnacles and other sea growths that it is extremely heavy, and will be very difficult to raise to the surface when grappled. It has, however, been gradually embedded in the bottom of the ocean by a deposit of sediment, and the grappling-irons are not likely to catch it unless at some spot where it crosses a depression in the bottom of the ocean.

The cable steamer has endeavored to grapple it many times, but thus far unsuccessfully.

The messages from Santiago go to Kingston, thence to Halifax, Nova Scotia, from which point they have been cabled across the Atlantic, not having to pass through the United States. It is for this reason that we hear nothing of the contents of the messages until they are published abroad. Messages are being received from our army by direct cable from Guantanamo. The newspaper reports are usually sent by boat to Hayti or Jamaica, and cabled from there.



MANY interesting stories are told in connection with the campaign in Cuba. Several are especially entertaining.

During the bombardment off the forts of Santiago, the *Dolphin* caught sight of

a train running along the track on the eastern shore. When seen, this train was about to enter a tunnel.

The *Dolphin* promptly turned her attention to the track at the opposite end, and this was soon battered to pieces. The engineer of the train, discovering



OLD SPANISH FORT.

this as the train emerged, promptly reversed his engine and started for the other end; but long before he reached there this track was also demolished.

It is presumed that the train is still in the tunnel, as no opportunity has been offered the Spaniards to repair the track at either end.

One dark night when the vessels were off Santiago

harbor, one of the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers attempted to creep out and torpedo our vessels. She was discovered and promptly driven back, but not before she had discharged one or two torpedoes. Early the following morning, while the torpedo-boat *Porter* was cruising along shore, she sighted one of these torpedoes.

Captain Fremont, in telling the story, said: "It was coming straight for my boat. Turning to the young executive officer of the boat, who is the son of Admiral Gillis, I said: 'We must capture that.' 'Yes, sir,' he answered; 'I'll get it for you.' He had his shoes off before I knew it, and over the side he went, threw his arms around the torpedo, heading it away from the boat, and then began feeling for its 'business end.'

"It happened that this torpedo had been discharged without its 'business end,' that is, the tip containing the fulminating charge, and just as Gillis caught hold the air-cock was opened in some way, and down went the torpedo to the bottom."

A short time afterward a second torpedo was reported by the lookout. This one was captured by the *Porter* and lifted on board, where it is at the present time, a most interesting prize, and worth to the officers and the crew about \$6,000 prize money.

On Wednesday, the 22d, the *Texas*, while bombarding one of the batteries, was struck by a shell. It entered the battleship about twenty feet from the bow, passed across the deck, cutting in two a heavy iron stanchion, and exploded near the crews of two six-pounders, killing one man and seriously wounding six others.

IN describing their first engagement with the Spaniards, Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt said: "There must have been fifteen hundred in front and to the sides of us. They held the ridges with rifle-pits, machine-guns, and had a body of men in ambush in thick jungles along the sides of the roads over which we were advancing. Our advance guard struck the men on march and drew them out, but Captain Capron and about fifteen men were killed and wounded."

Colonel Roosevelt was in the thick of the fighting. He was in command of the right wing, while Colonel Wood and Major Brody took the left. Major Brody was wounded before the troops had advanced one hundred yards.

Colonel Roosevelt had a very narrow escape, a bullet passing close to his head and entering a tree next to him. In the midst of the fight he snatched a rifle and ammunition-belt from a wounded soldier and led the advance.

Although almost one in every ten of the men was hit, nothing seemed to stop the advance. They rushed forward and drove the Spaniards from their strongholds. There was no faltering.

The poor fellows who fell on the field have been buried near the battle-field. Each wrapped in a blanket, the enlisted men were laid in one long trench, the officers being buried elsewhere.



FOR a number of weeks the Navy Department has had under consideration a plan for making a raid upon Spain's home ports. June 27 a bulletin was posted in the Navy Department, Washington,

giving the general details of the plan which had been settled upon.

When the news of the engagement near Santiago was received, the President called Secretaries Long and Alger in consultation to decide upon the best plan for bringing Spain quickly to terms.

At Captain Mahan's suggestion a strong squadron under Commodore Watson is to proceed at once to prey upon Spain's commerce and attack her coast cities. This squadron is to be composed of the protected cruiser *Newark* (flagship), one of our 19-knot cruisers, carrying 6-inch guns; the battleships *Oregon* and *Iowa*, carrying 12 and 13 inch guns, and the *Yosemite*, *Yankee*, and *Dixie*, all of which have done excellent service. With these vessels will be sent three powerful colliers with coal sufficient to provide our ships during a long cruise.

Many people have an idea that this movement on the part of the Navy Department is in the nature of a "bluff," the design being to make Admiral Camara's fleet return from the Mediterranean. The Department, however, is very much in earnest in this matter, believing that it is necessary to make a demonstration that Spain may not herself misunderstand nor deceive her own people about. It will not be possible for her to publish "official statements" in reference to the action of this fleet if it is throwing 13-inch shells into the seacoast towns; and it is believed that nothing short of a demonstration of this kind will bring matters to a quick and satisfactory crisis.

The Spanish fleet has been detained at Port Said, the northern entrance to the Suez Canal, and has been denied the right to purchase coal.

Before this fleet may pass through the canal Spain must pay, for tolls, a sum amounting to about \$250,000. Every vessel passing through the canal is obliged to pay for the privilege a toll which differs according to the size of the vessel; the amount is based upon the measurement, or the displacement, in tons, and is so much per ton.

It is difficult to conceive what Spain's real object is in sending this fleet toward the East; it is not powerful enough to hope for success in an encounter with Dewey's fleet, nor can coal enough be carried to enable the vessels to reach our Pacific coast.

Many people believe that the movement is simply to keep the Spanish populace quiet, as the Government has been very severely criticised for keeping this fleet idle in Spanish ports at a time when it might be doing good work in West Indian or Eastern waters.



JUNE 27 the President sent a special message to Congress in reference to Lieutenant Hobson.

President McKinley in this message speaks of Hobson's gallant conduct, and refers to Admiral Sampson's message in reference to it. The President recommends the transfer of Lieutenant Hobson from the construction corps to the line; also that he shall receive the thanks of Congress and such promotion as the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate may determine.

The "staff" of the navy, to which officers of the construction corps belong, is composed of the various special branches, engineers, surgeons, construction

corps, etc.—men who are usually fitted for this special occupation only. The “line” is composed of the officers of the fighting department. Officers of the staff, unless graduates of the Naval Academy, are usually not fitted for service in the line. Hobson is a graduate of the Academy.



THE Government has purchased outright eight large vessels to be used as transports for troops. For many weeks the Government's representatives have been endeavoring to hire vessels, only to be met by all kinds of excuses and absurd prices, and it has seemed almost impossible to hire at a reasonable price the necessary transports. Finally it was decided to buy boats outright. Seven were purchased from the New York Shipping Company and one from the Holland-American line. As the vessels are excellent ones, the Government is thought to have secured a very good bargain. The price paid was about four and a half millions.

IT will be remembered that shortly after Admiral Dewey captured Manila harbor, a Spanish war-vessel sailed in early one morning before the ships of our squadron had displayed their colors. Her commander, evidently entirely ignorant of the true state of affairs, did not realize the scrape he was in until a

shot had been fired across the bows of his ship and she was captured. He was paroled, and permitted to visit his wife and children, who were to join him in Manila.

The Spaniards had this officer arrested and tried by court-martial, and then shot, for not having fought the



AMATEUR SURGERY.

Copyright by R. H. Russell.

American fleet. As he had on his vessel but three small guns, he could hardly have expected to obtain any satisfactory results if he did resist capture. The

Spaniards probably thought he was worthy of death for allowing a vessel to fall into the hands of those "pigs of Americans," as they call us.



THE new railway in Alaska is being completed with great rapidity.

The first mile of track of this, the first railway in Alaska, was laid through Skaguay, June 15.

The grading has been finished for a distance of five or six miles beyond the city limits, and it will not be many weeks before gold-hunters will be able to reach the pass very quickly and comfortably.

Many prospectors are returning to Seattle, Wash., on their way home. They report much hard luck, and bring little or no gold with them. In passing through the rapids many of them lost their outfits, and would have starved were it not that tons of provisions had been abandoned all along the trail by returning miners.

Many miners are stranded in Alaska without means to leave the country. Even their outfits they cannot sell, and they will be unable to leave unless they receive Government aid.



THERE has been considerable discussion in the papers in reference to the attitude of Germany. It has been said that Germany proposed landing a force of marines from her war-vessels, in Manila, with the intention of making some later claim, or perhaps of negotiating a treaty with Spain for the cession of the island to her. It will be remembered that Germany

has not issued a proclamation of neutrality. This, however, is because it has been against the custom of the Empire to do so. Assurances of neutrality have not only been given to our State Department, however, but also by the Foreign Office in Berlin to our ambassador there. The real purpose of Germany, it is believed, is to land marines to protect her own residents when the city of Manila falls.



JUNE 26 the Arctic expedition under Walter Wellman sailed from Norway.

The leader of this expedition is Mr. Walter Wellman, a journalist who has for many years been interested in Arctic explorations. He has tried once before, in 1893, to reach the Pole, but his ship was crushed in the ice. Wellman returned safely in 1894. Early this year he began making preparations for another Arctic expedition. He is going to attempt to find some traces of Andrée, who started last July in a balloon expecting to cross the region of the North Pole, and has not since been heard from.

The expedition started in the ice steamer *Fritjof* (frêt-yof), carrying a crew of nine men, Professor Gore, of the Columbian University, Lieutenant Baldwin, of the Weather Bureau, and Mr. Wellman. She steamed direct for the southern coast of Franz Josef Land, where a supply depot is to be established.

The explorers will be left there and will work north from that point. Next summer the *Fritjof* is to return for the explorers.

Wellman's exploration party will consist of six men with dogs and canvas boats. They will push forward

to the northern part of Franz Josef Land, winter there, and the following spring set out for the Pole.'

June 26 Lieutenant Peary's steamer *Hope* also started for the north. She is to join Lieutenant Peary in North Baffins Bay, transfer coal and stores to his steamer *Windward*, and then return after landing a quantity of coal at Littleton Island on the coast of Greenland, to be used by the *Windward* on her return.



THE arrangement between Great Britain and France in reference to the West African territory straightens out a very curious complication.

It will be remembered that when this country was first settled the different colonies began at the coast and extended back without any definite limit; on early maps, several extend to the Rocky Mountains.

In West Africa almost the same plan was followed, and this it was that led to the complications there. The west coast is almost in the shape of an "S," and different nations of Europe occupying territory on the coast claimed the Hinter Land, or the land lying back of their coast territory, placing, however, no limit upon its extent.

In consequence, the territory extending from west to east was cut in two by that in the bend of the "S," extending from south to north, and when the traders began establishing outposts and settling in the several towns, the ownership of this territory became the subject of a serious dispute.

The agreement recently made, settles all boundaries, so this class of dispute should not take place again. France based her claims upon the work done by her ex-

ploring parties, which have been very active—much more so than those of the British. The western coast of Africa is divided in a very curious way. It looks very much as if France had first taken her choice of a small bit, then England, then Germany, then France again, and England and Germany in their turn; for, beginning at the west, France has the Ivory Coast, England the Gold Coast, then Germany Togoland, then France again Dahomey, England the Niger Company Territory, and Germany the coast near the Kameroons.

In the recent settlement, England has accepted fixed boundaries on the north side for the Gold Coast and Niger Company Territory. France extends her territory south on the Niger from Say to a point a little north of Ilo, and also on the opposite right bank of the river. She also obtains the right of landing goods at a point near the mouth of the Niger and at another point near the head of navigation; this practically gives her an outlet for Timbuctoo and West Soudan. England is granted equal privileges so far as the ports in Guinea are concerned.



IT is believed that the Spaniards have abandoned Morro Castle at the mouth of Santiago harbor. The great damage done by the projectiles from the *Vesuvius* has alarmed the Spaniards very much. This vessel, it is reported, ran into the harbor a few days ago, passing the wreck of the *Merrimac*, which she discovered was lying lengthwise with the channel, and not offering a serious obstruction to the passage of boats.

The officers of the *Vesuvius* reported that two battle-ships could enter abreast, passing the *Merrimac* wreck.

When the *Vesuvius* ran into the harbor, either she



SPANISH INFANTRYMAN.

was not seen, or else the Spaniards had deserted the fortification at Morro Castle, for she was not fired upon.

Our men in Cuba have suffered very much for the lack of proper clothing. Many of their woollen clothes have been discarded. The ground near Santiago is littered with the things of this kind that they have thrown away.

A large number of canvas uniforms have been forwarded to Florida, and it is to be hoped that our men will soon have cool clothes to wear, for the heat in Cuba at this time of the year is something frightful.

While marching toward Santiago recently, many men were prostrated by the heat, and others suffered so much that they could not be prevented from drinking any water found by the roadside. This, of course, is a very serious matter, as it may lead to dangerous illness.



IT is reported that General Blanco has been sending messages to Gomez, entreating him to persuade the Cubans to join the Spaniards in driving the Americans from Cuban soil.

His letter to General Gomez is a very curious and interesting one. It sounds very Spanish.

He writes: "With that sincerity which has always characterized my actions, I address you, not doubting for a moment that with your clear ideas and noble sentiments, which in a loyal enemy I fully recognize, you will receive my letter favorably."

He goes on to say that the Spaniards and Cubans are now facing a common enemy, whose intentions are to deprive the Spanish people of their rights and to exterminate the Cubans on account of their Spanish blood.

"The supreme moment has therefore arrived," he adds, "in which we ought to forget our differences to unite for our common defence and to repel the invader."

The usual craftiness of the Spaniard is apparent in the way he winds up this letter, promising "that the Spaniards will not forget the noble actions of the Cubans if they help them to drive a common enemy from Spanish soil."

Unfortunately for him, the man he addressed has had too long and too bitter experience with the methods of Spain to take any chances. Gomez's answer shows very plainly what his sentiments are.

"Your audacity," he says, "in again offering terms of peace, astonishes me, knowing as you do that Cubans and Spaniards can never again live peaceably in Cuba.

"You represent on this continent an old and blood-stained monarchy. We fight for an American principle. You say we belong to the same race, and you invite me to keep back the foreign invader; but in that you are again mistaken.

"There are no differences in blood and races. I believe there is only one race, that of humanity; and for me there are but good and wicked nations. Spain has been up to the present a wicked nation.

"The United States is endeavoring to fulfil for Cuba a duty of humanity and civilization."

He adds that he sees no danger to the Cubans from the United States, and that it is too late for any co-operation to be possible between the Spaniards and themselves.



SUNDAY, the 26th, part of our force before Santiago advanced to within three or four miles of the walls of the city and encamped on the high ground.

Shortly after dark a number of Cuban scouts, while creeping cautiously forward nearer the Spanish camp, discovered that the pipes carrying the water into Santiago were exposed at a place about two miles from General Lawton's camp. They returned at once and informed our officers, and suggested that the pipes should be cut.

A strong force of the insurgents was sent forward to protect the engineers, who worked all night cutting the pipes, and were finally successful, and the pipes were relaid in such a way as to secure the water supply for the benefit of our own troops.

With the exception of a few wild volleys from the Spaniards, there was no opposition, though without doubt the Spaniards would have made a desperate attempt to prevent cutting the pipes had they known what our soldiers were up to.



JULY 4, 1898, will long be remembered as the date on which was received the glorious news of the victory at Santiago.

Shortly after noon the following message was received in Washington from Admiral Sampson:

"The fleet under my command offers the nation, as a Fourth of July present, the destruction of the whole

of Cervera's fleet; not one escaped. It attempted to escape at 9.30 A.M., but at 2 P.M. the last, the *Cristobal Colon*, had run ashore sixty miles west of Santiago, and lowered her colors. The *Infanta Maria Teresa*, *Oquendo*, and *Vizcaya* were forced ashore and blown up, about twenty miles from Santiago; the *Furor* and *Pluton* were destroyed within four miles of port. Loss, one killed and two wounded; enemy's loss probably several hundred from gun-fire, explosion and drowning. About 1,300 prisoners including Admiral Cervera."

This glorious news sent from Cuba, July 3, brings a feeling of great relief to the whole nation; these three notable days, July 1, 2, 3, have seen the most terrific fighting of the whole war excepting that of Admiral Dewey's celebrated engagement at Manila. The early morning of July 1 found our troops in opposition to the Spanish forces, our lines stretching from a short distance back from the coast to a point in the rear of Santiago; to the west facing our troops was the Spanish army. All day long there was fierce fighting, the Spaniards giving way slowly, and contesting fiercely every step, the fire from their guns causing serious losses on our side, losses estimated at over 1,000 men killed and many wounded. In spite of the terrific fire, our men pressed steadily forward, and when at nightfall on Friday the firing ceased on both sides, our men were within sight of the outposts of the city. On the 2d the fighting was continued, but it was less severe than that on the 1st, and confined more particularly to the artillery. Early on the morning of the 3d, under a flag of truce, General Shafter sent word to the commanding general of the Spanish

forces at Santiago demanding surrender and threatening to shell the city if this demand was not complied with before 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th. The reply from the Spanish commander was received in the afternoon of the 3d, refusing to surrender, and advising General Shafter that the foreign consuls and citizens of foreign countries, and the women and children, had been informed that they must leave the city before the bombardment; the foreign consuls in Santiago requested that the bombardment be delayed until the 5th to permit the people to leave the town, and in response to this request General Shafter sent a message to the commanding general of the Spanish in Santiago that the bombardment will be delayed until noon of the 5th, provided the Spanish forces make no demonstration against those of the United States.

Sunday morning Admiral Cervera made a bold dash with his fleet from the harbor. It was a forlorn hope, and an act of great courage on the part of this Spanish officer. As the vessels left the harbor our ships opened a terrific fire upon them, and but one escaped the effects of this fire; this vessel was the *Cristobal Colon*, the flagship; for sixty miles she was pursued by our ships, and was then run ashore and destroyed; the crew escaped as she was sinking, and later surrendered to our officers.

Before going to press with our next number we will no doubt, have received the full details of the engagement before Santiago, and the sinking of the fleet.

OUR FIGHT WITH THE SPANIARDS IN 1587.

E'en now their vanguard gathers,—

E'en now we face the fray;

As Thou didst help our fathers,

Help Thou *our* host to-day!

—RUDYARD KIPLING.

THREE hundred and eleven years ago, even to the very same day of the very same month,* as that on which our brave Commodore Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila, did our forefathers under Sir Francis Drake meet and sink the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Cadiz. Spain had her opportunities in those old days. She was lord of the seas; the gold and jewels of the newly discovered Western world were poured into her treasury; she ruled the Low Countries, conquered Portugal, and threatened England. Why did she fail? Because she left the mark of blood on every land where she unfurled her flag; because she broke her faith as quickly as she pledged it; because she imprisoned, tortured, beheaded, burned, the helpless who fell into her power.

As she has done in Cuba, so she did in the Netherlands, in South America, in Mexico, and in the islands of the sea. God punished her then by the men of English blood, who arose in strength, and said: "This shall not be!"

Sir Francis Drake, of whom Mr. Fiske says, "His

* The difference between the old style and the new style of calculating makes April 20 in the following quaint account of Hakluyt's really the same date as May 1 in Dewey's despatches.

fame is forever a priceless possession for English-speaking people," sailed in his little vessel across the seas, fell upon the Spanish possessions, and destroyed them because their leaders had broken solemn promises made to the gallant Captain Hawkins; had killed his men, burning some of them at the stake, and committed divers other cruelties.

When the evil deeds of Spain became too great to be endured, our fathers declared war upon her in 1585. Drake sailed for the coast of Spain, and dealt out a mighty punishment upon her, as you shall presently read in the old chronicle of the Rev. Richard Hakluyt. On that great day Drake says he "sing'd the beard of the King of Spain."

As we read, we rejoice that now in America, as then in England, our great Anglo-Saxon race is moved by the noble desire to put down oppression and cruelty, and to strengthen all that makes for righteousness in the world.

We have our opportunity now, as Spain had it once when she ruled the seas. The time may be very near when our brethren across the seas in England will draw closer to us than ever before in an alliance which, with the blessing of God, should give both of us more power and strength for good in the world.

Nations are made up of individuals, so that each one of us can share in this work. Let us each hold truth and honor and righteousness so dear that no price is too great to pay for them; and then we need not be ashamed, but glad, when we remember Drake and Hawkins, and all the other gallant "sea-dogs" of old times, whose deeds belong to us even as those of Dewey and his brave sailors do to-day.

“A briefe relation of the notable service performed by Sir Francis Drake upon the Spanish Fleete prepared in the Road of Cadiz, and of his destroying of 100 saile of barks; Passing from thence all along the coast to Cape Sacre where also hee took certain forts; and so to the mouth of the River of Lisbon and thence crossing over to the Isle of St. Michael surprized a mighty carack called the ‘St. Philip’ coming out of the East India which was the first of that kinde that ever was seene in England. Performed in the yeere 1587.

“Her maiestre being informed of a mightie preparation by sea begunne in Spaine for the invasion of England, by good advise of her grave and prudent Counsell thought it expedient to prevent the same. Whereupon she caused a Fleete of some 30 sailes to be rigged and furnished with all things necessary. Over that Fleete she appointed Generall Sir Francis Drake (of whose manifold former good services she had sufficient proof) to whom she caused 4 ships of her navie royall to be delivered, to wit—The *Bona-venture* wherein himselfe went as General; the *Lion* under the conduct of Master William Borough—Controller of the Navie; the *Dread-naught* under the command of M. Thomas Venner; and the *Rainebow*, Captaine whereof was M. Henry Bellingham; unto which 4 ships two of her pinasses were appointed as hand-maids. There were also added unto this Fleete certaine tall ships of the Citie of London of whose especial good service the Generall made particular mention in his private Letters directed to her Maiestre. This Fleete set saile from the Sound of Plimouth in the moneth of April towards the coast of Spaine.

“The 16 of the saide moneth we mette in the latitude

of 40 degrees with two ships of Middleborough which came from Cadiz; by which we understood that there was great store of warlike provision at Cadiz and thereabout ready to come for Lisbon.

“Upon this information our generall with al speed possible, bending himself thither to cut off their said forces and provisions, upon the 19 of April entered with his fleete into the Harbor of Cadiz: where at our first entring we were assailed over against the Towne by six Gallies which notwithstanding in short time retired under their fortresse. There were in the Road 60 ships and divers other small vessels under the fortresse; there fled about 20 French ships to Port Real and some small Spanish vessels that might pass the sholdes.

“At our first coming in we sunke with our shot a ship of Ragusa of a 1,000 tunnes furnished with 40 pieces of brasse and very richly laden.

“There came two gallies more from St. Mary port, and two from Porto Reale, which shot freely at us, but altogether in vaine: for they went away with their blowes, well beaten for their paines.

“Before night we had taken 30 of the said ships, and became masters of the Road, in despite of the gallies, which were glad to retire them under the Fort; in the number of which ships there was one new ship of an extraordinary hugeness in burthen above 1,200 tunnes belonging to the Marquesse of Santa Cruz being at that instant High Admiral of Spain. Five of them were great ships of Biskay, whereof 4 we fired, as they were taking in the King's provisions of victuals for the furnishing of his Fleete at Lisbon; the fifth being a ship about 1,000 tunnes in burthen,

laden with Iron-spiques, nailes, iron hoopes, horse shooes, and other like necessaries bound for the West Indies we fired in like maner. Also we tooke a ship of 250 tunnes laden with wines for the King's provision, which wee carried out to the sea with us, and there discharged the said wines for our owne store, and afterward set her on fire. Moreover we took three Flyboats of 300 tunnes a piece laden with biscuit, whereof one was halfe unladen by us in the Harbor and then fired, and the other two we tooke in our company to the sea. Likewise there were fired by us, ten other ships which were laden with wine, raisins, figs, oiles, wheat and such like. To conclude the whole number of ships and barkes (as we suppose) then burnt, suncke and brought away with us, amounted to 30 at the least, being (in our judgement) about 10,000 tunnes of shipping.

“Thus by the assistance of the Almightye and the inuincible courage and industrie of our Generall this strange and happy enterprize was achieved in one day and two nights, to the great astonishment of the King of Spaine which bread such a corrasive in the heart of the Marques of Santa Cruz High Admiral of Spaine that he never enjoyed good day after, but within fewe moneths (as may justly be supposed) died of extreame grieffe and sorrow.

“Thus, having performed this notable service, we came out of the Road of Cadiz on the Friday morning the 21st of the said moneth of April with very small losse not worth the mentioning.”

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 28.

JULY 14, 1898

Whole No. 88

CONTENTS.

With the Editor.....	861
New Books.....	862
Letters.....	863
The President's Proclamation.....	865
The Assault of Santiago.....	866
Description of the Battle Before Santiago.....	867
Destruction of the Spanish Fleet.....	870
Loss of <i>La Bourgoigne</i>	877
Capture of Ladrone Islands.....	878
The Coaling of War-vessels.....	879
The Plague in the East.....	880
Brief Summary of War News for June.....	881
LATEST NEWS.....	884
Our Naval Successes.....	886



With the Editor

THE past two weeks have witnessed so many important changes in the war situation that it may almost be considered that the crisis has passed. We may have reverses before the end of the war comes, but it is hardly probable that Spain can long continue the conflict on sea and on land. Each day adds to the strength of our position, while it weakens hers. Many signs point to an early conclusion of peace, and before this appears, negotiations to that end

Copyright, 1898, by THE GREAT ROUND WORLD Publishing Company.



may have been begun. Rumors are now pointing that way, and in spite of diplomatic denials, which have often to be made in the face of truth, the correspondence may have begun already. Another week may mean great changes in the situation.



New Books

"Cuba in War-times," by Richard Harding Davis. (R. H. Russell, New York.) Readers in the United States are too familiar with the name of Richard Harding Davis to need an introduction to him. His letters from Cuba as war correspondent for the *New York Herald* have made him even better known, and will furnish added interest to this book, as they prove the truth of the statements he has made in it.

Some little time ago he was sent by the *New York Journal* to Cuba to ascertain the facts in reference to the state of things there. His letters were read with great interest by all who were fortunate enough to see them. After his return, as was but natural, he was asked a great many questions in reference to the people in Cuba and the truth of the stories told about the treatment of the Cubans by the Spanish soldiers. This book owes its existence to these inquiries. He has endeavored to answer many questions as fully as possible in this way. During his visit to Cuba he travelled extensively through four of the six provinces, visiting towns, seaports, plantations, and military camps, and stopping in the different cities. Almost all of the cities of the island were visited, and therefore he is well equipped to give the

facts to the public. Part of the book was published originally in the letters to the *New York Journal*, and these have been republished because of the very large demand for them. In brief chapters he has pictured the present condition of Cuba and the effects of the civil war there. The condition of the *pacificos* or *reconcentrados* is the subject of one chapter; a description of the *trocha*, another. He discusses in a third the question of atrocities, and in a fourth gives a very graphic account of the heroism shown by Rodriguez, a young insurgent executed by the Spanish soldiers. The book is well illustrated with drawings by Frederick Remington made from personal observation while in Cuba, and from sketches and descriptions by eye-witnesses. Altogether this is a very readable and interesting book, especially so to those who are anxious to obtain information in reference to Cuba.



Letters *To the Editor of* THE GREAT ROUND WORLD:

I have enjoyed reading "Alan Ransford" very much. In fact, all of Ellen Douglass DeLand's works are interesting. One reason that I like "Alan Ransford" is that, to me, it seems such a "true" book—the characters are so real and true to nature. "Alan" is such a shy, awkward boy, and yet he turns out so finely. Also the character of "Ethel Foster" is a true one. Altogether, "Alan Ransford" is a delightful book, and I am sure that all the girls and boys will like it, if they have not already read it. Sincerely yours, H.

"Alan Ransford" is published by Harper & Brothers, New York.—EDITOR.



SPANIARDS IN ACTION.
Copyright, R. H. Russell.

John Russell

Current History



WEDNESDAY, July 6, President McKinley issued a proclamation asking the people of the United States to offer thanksgiving to Almighty God, who has watched over our cause and guided and cared for us during the recent days of great trial.

After giving a brief outline of the unprecedented success which our army and navy have met with, he says: "It is fitting that we should pause, and staying the feeling of exultation that too naturally attends the great deeds wrought by our countrymen in our country's cause, should reverently bow before the Throne of Divine Grace and give devout praise to God. . . .

"With the nation's thanks let there be mingled the nation's prayers that our gallant sons may be shielded from harm alike on the battlefield and in the clash of fleets, and be spared the scourge of suffering and disease while they are striving to uphold their country's honor; and withal let the nation's heart be stilled with holy awe at the thought of the noble men who have perished as heroes die, and be filled with compassionate sympathy for all those who suffer bereavement or endure sickness, wounds, and bonds, by reason of the awful struggle. And above all, let us pray with earnest fervor that He, the Dispenser of all good, may speedily remove from us the untold afflictions of war and bring to our dear land the blessings of re-

Authority for pronunciation of proper names : Century Dictionary.

stored peace, and to all the domain now ravaged by the cruel strife, the priceless boon of security and tranquillity."

When we think of the marvellous escape of Dewey at Manila, and also the fact that during the terrific firing when Cervera attempted to escape from Santiago harbor but one of our men was killed, we cannot but feel that we are under the guidance and care of a Higher Power.



THE week ending July 4 has been one crowded with incidents of great importance.

June 21 we received the news of the arrival of General Shafter's army off Santiago, and two days later word that these troops were landed. Then came news of the first engagement, during which we lost a number of men, but gained advantages, as our army obtained advanced positions.

June 30 our army was pressed forward for the purpose of making a general assault on the outposts at Santiago, and the early morning of July 1 found our forces in line opposite the Spaniards. This line extended along the valley of a small river which runs from back of Santiago parallel with the coast of the bay and empties into the sea a few miles east of the entrance of the harbor.

The general assault upon the Spanish lines was begun in the early morning, and by nightfall our troops had carried El Caney, a suburb of the city, and also San Juan, another suburb.





THE general order for the advance was given late Thursday night, and by midnight every man in the army knew that the dawn of the next day would see the beginning of a desperate struggle.

The excitement was intense.

Much of the night was spent in cheering and singing, and from many groups could be heard the familiar song: "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," only the soldiers put it: "There'll be a Hot Time in Santiago Tomorrow."

At four o'clock in the morning hundreds of bugles were heard, and long before the sun had risen the troops were in position and ready for the fight to begin.

In order that we may keep clearly before us the position of the two armies, it is well to remember that the lines extended, in a general way, north and south, the American troops facing to the west in the direction of the Spanish lines, which were parallel to theirs; when, therefore, "the left" is spoken of it refers to that part of the lines near the ocean, the right being inland and northeast of Santiago.

To the extreme left was General Duffield, with the 33d Michigan, near the Aguadores bridge; next was General Kent's division, this being held as a reserve force; the centre was held by the cavalry division under command of General Sumner, owing to Gen-

eral Wheeler's absence; the extreme right was under command of Generals Lawton and Chaffee.

The general plan of the attack was to have General Duffield make a demonstration against Aguadores in order to distract the attention of the Spaniards from the main movement, which was to be directed against the suburbs of San Juan and El Caney.

The latter place it was deemed extremely desirable to capture, as its heights overlook the city of Santiago.

Very early in the morning General Lawton's troops moved forward, led by a battery of the First Artillery under command of Captain Allyn Capron, the father of the Captain Capron who was killed in the skirmish near Sevilla.

Captain Capron personally fired the first shot from the battery; the firing continued for about twenty minutes without any response.

Our troops were moved under tremendous difficulties; the roads were deep with mud, and in some places almost impassable. In spite of these great obstacles a light battery had been brought forward by Captain Grimes of the Second Artillery, and established in position in the little town of El Paso, from which place it began rapid firing into El Caney. The guns of the two batteries had made El Paso so hot that the enemy, who were without artillery, had retreated.

The Spaniards contested every inch of the ground at El Caney, and fought with unexpected coolness, but the Americans pressed steadily forward and finally forced them from the town, cutting off and capturing a large number.

There was very heavy firing all along the line, but the loss was greatest before El Caney.

During the battle some assistance was given by the fleet, from which shells were thrown over the high land at the entrance of the harbor and into the Spanish lines. Of course this firing could not be very effective, as it was not possible to ascertain the exact range.

Our troops were at a great disadvantage in making the attack, owing to the use of smokeless powder by the Spaniards, whose exact positions could not be made out. Our men disclosed their presence the minute they began firing, making it possible for the Spanish gunners to throw shells into our lines with great effect.

It will probably be many days before an exact estimate of the losses can be made; they have been variously given at from 1,200 to 1,700 in killed and wounded. The proportionate loss of officers has been very great; much greater, it is said, than in any engagement during the Civil War.

On the 2d there was more fighting, but it was not so severe as that of the day before; our men were less exposed, and did not attempt to push forward their lines, as on the previous day. In making their advances the day before the greatest losses had been met with in crossing the open spaces, where they were exposed to the terrific fire of the Spaniards, who were themselves entrenched and therefore protected.

As we reported in last week's number, General Shafter's demand for the surrender of the city was refused. News has been received in Washington, from the headquarters of the army, that General

Shafter does not consider it advisable to push the assault until reinforcements arrive. The Spanish general absolutely refuses to surrender, and it is reported will burn the town if he finds that he can no longer hold out.

It is reported that in spite of the opposition of the Cubans, General Pando succeeded in making his way into Santiago with a body of troops, variously estimated at from 3,000 to 7,000. This report has, however, not been verified.



✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

WHEN the news of the great loss at Santiago was received, and General Shafter's message in reference to necessity for reinforcements, a feeling of depression seemed to be universal throughout the country. We had felt so confident before

that we could sweep all before us, that we underestimated the strength and valor of the Spaniards.

The feeling of gloom gave way to great rejoicings when on the morning of the 4th the glorious news was published of the destruction of Cervera's fleet with a loss of but one man on our side.

It was about 9:30 Sunday morning, while the battleship *Texas* was lying directly off the harbor, that one of the lieutenants saw smoke rising inside the entrance, and an instant later a ship coming out at full speed.

In less time than it takes to tell it, all was astir on board the *Texas*, and she was dashing ahead at full speed toward the entrance of the harbor, signalling at same time to the other vessels, that the enemy was attempting to escape; almost immediately the *Brooklyn*, *Iowa*, and *Oregon* were also under way and dashing at full speed toward the harbor entrance.

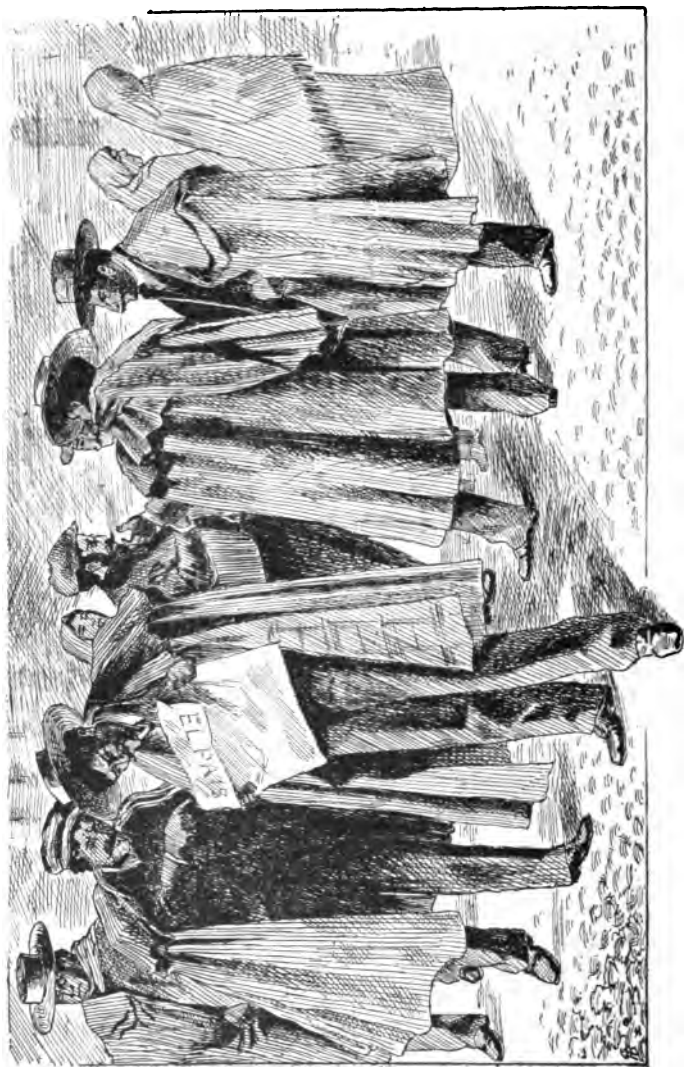
For many days the fleet had been lying off the entrance of the harbor anxiously looking forward to the time when they might perhaps get in and have a chance for some fighting. When the signal was seen on the *Texas* that the fleet was attempting to escape, every man on board our ships was at his post in a minute, his face glowing with excitement and eagerness for the battle to begin.

When the first of the Spanish squadron came into sight it was seen to be the *Almirante Oquendo*. Immediately after her the *Cristobal Colon* appeared, followed by the two other cruisers, the *Vizcaya* and *Infanta Maria Teresa*.

The first shot came from the leading Spanish vessel, and it was almost instantly responded to by the big guns of the *Texas*, followed by heavy fire from our other ships.

The Spanish vessels turned to the westward, heavy smoke pouring from their funnels and their engines forced to their full capacity. They evidently counted upon their superior speed to enable them to escape.

Fortunately for us, our large fleet of transports eastward of the harbor had been mistaken for war-vessels by the Spaniards, for they would have had a much better chance had they gone toward the east.



RECEIPT OF NEWS IN MADRID.

The *Brooklyn* turned her course parallel with that of the Spaniards after getting in good range, and then began a running fight. The *Texas* was at this time running toward the shore, keeping up a brisk fire with the foremost ship; when within satisfactory range of the Spaniards she turned into a parallel course and devoted particular attention to the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, and her lack of speed was made up by the accuracy of aim of her gunners.

Captain J. W. Philip directed the operations from the bridge until obliged to leave that position because of the hot fire; thereafter directions were given from the conning-tower. Fortunate it was for the captain and his officers that they left the bridge when they did, for shortly thereafter a shell from the Spanish cruiser flew through the pilot-house and probably would have killed everybody on the bridge; as it was, no one was injured.

The captain directed every movement throughout the heat of the fight. The vessel was struck only twice: the time referred to above, and by one other shell which exploded inside the smokestack injuring no one.

Several times the great guns in the turrets were fired across the decks. The concussion was then so great that the men near by were thrown down and everything breakable in the vicinity of the guns smashed. One man only was seriously hurt; he was thrown down a hatch and his leg was broken; this was the only casualty on the *Texas* during the engagement.

About this time the two torpedo-boat destroyers, *Furor* and *Pluton*, were discovered. They had fol-

lowed the cruisers from the harbor, and were starting off to the westward.

The *Texas* caught sight of them first, and the signal was immediately run up to "turn small guns on torpedo-boats," and immediately a hail of shot was pouring all about them.

A six-pound shell from the *Texas* struck the foremost torpedo-boat fairly in the boiler. There was the dull rending sound of the explosion; then a great jet of black smoke shot up, and that vessel had seen the end of its cruising days.

The little *Gloucester*, formerly the yacht *Corsair*, then sailed in and finished the second boat.

The plucky work on the *Gloucester* has excited admiration on all sides. Although she has no armor, and is simply a converted yacht, she faced pluckily the heavy fire from Morro castle and the Spanish cruisers, and sailed along giving shot for shot absolutely heedless to the danger.

It is said that a signal was displayed from the flagship ordering her out, and away from the position of great danger in which she was, but for some reason, best known to Lieutenant Wainwright her commander, he failed to see these signals and kept his place.

The much-talked-of torpedo-boat destroyer was soon settled, and with its companion driven upon the beach, where they both now lie, complete wrecks; those of the crews left alive escaped to the shore to be captured later by our vessels.

In the mean while the *Iowa* had joined the *Texas*, *Brooklyn*, and *Oregon*, and all were keeping up a tremendous fire on the doomed Spaniards.

By half-past ten the *Vizcaya* and *Infanta Maria Teresa* showed evident signs of distress, and soon a white flag was run up on the one nearest the *Texas*.

A moment later both the Spanish cruisers were beached, and orders had been given on our vessels to cease firing. Clouds of black smoke, with here and there bright flashes of flame, arose from the Spanish cruisers, and their boats were seen putting out for the shore.

As soon as it was seen that the two boats were out of the fight, the *Iowa* turned and with her companions pushed forward after the *Cristobal Colon* and *Almirante Oquendo*, which were racing for their lives to the westward.

About 11 o'clock the *Oquendo* suddenly headed in shore. The *Texas* was left to finish her, the other boats continuing after the *Cristobal Colon*, which was making such good time that it seemed likely she would escape.

It did not take the *Texas* long to finish the *Oquendo*, which was already burning. At 11 o'clock down came the gaudy flag of Spain, and our men knew that the end had come. The crew of the *Texas* started to cheer, but Captain Philip called out: "Don't cheer, because the poor devils are dying." There was a mighty explosion on board the Spanish ship as one of her magazines blew up, and the *Texas* turned and joined the chase of the *Cristobal Colon*.

The final capture of the *Colon* was due largely to the clever handling of the *Brooklyn*. Her commander saw that the *Colon* could be cut off if he kept a course well out, in place of running in shore, for the

shore curves to the south, and a point could be seen ahead jutting far out into the ocean; it would be necessary for the *Colon* to alter her course in order to round this.

The *Brooklyn* was not a match in armament for the Spanish vessel, but nevertheless kept on with the intention of cutting her off, willing to take the chances of a close engagement.

For fifty miles the race was kept up down the coast, the *Brooklyn* leading, our other vessels following. The Spanish vessel ran along close to the shore, firing shell after shell at our boats, without, however, doing any serious damage.

The *Brooklyn* gradually forged ahead of the Spaniard, who seeing this gave up, and headed for the shore. When his flag was lowered our ships were a mile away, and before they could reach the Spanish vessel her commander had ordered the sea-valves opened and the breech-plugs of the different guns thrown overboard. When the small boats from our ships arrived the *Colon* was fast sinking. She was beached, but later floated off, and would have sunk in deeper water had the *Texas* not shoved her ashore again.

As Commodore Schley came alongside of the *Texas* after leaving the *Cristobal Colon*, the veterans on the ship lined up and gave three cheers and a tiger for their old commander-in-chief.

After the engagement, Captain Philip of the *Texas* called all hands to the quarter-deck. "I want to make public acknowledgment here," he said, "that I believe in God, the Father Almighty. I want all you officers and men to lift your hats and from your hearts

offer silent thanks to the Almighty." There was a moment or two of absolute silence, and then the crew gave three rousing cheers for their gallant commander.

Monday, about midnight, one of the American scouts saw a vessel drifting slowly out of the narrow harbor of Santiago, and almost instantly the guns of the fleet were turned upon her, and she sank amid a perfect shower of shells. This vessel was the last of the Spanish ships, the cruiser *Reina Mercedes*.

It is not known whether she was attempting to escape from the harbor or whether the Spanish attempted to sink her near the *Merrimac*, thus to prevent our fleet from entering and taking part in the attack on the city.

Wrecking-vessels have been sent to Santiago to endeavor to save the Spanish vessels. It is believed that the *Colon* and possibly one of the others may be gotten off the rocks.



WEDNESDAY, news was received of a frightful disaster at sea. Early on the morning of July 4, when about sixty miles south of Sable Island, the French line steamship *La Bourgogne* crashed into the British ship *Cromartysire* and went to the bottom in less than an hour.

Out of 735 souls aboard the steamer, but 164 were saved. A terrible panic followed the crash and all discipline was cast to the winds.

There was a rush for the boats; the men, acting like wild beasts, drove the women and children back and fought with each other for places. All but five of the

officers of the vessel and all of the first-cabin passengers were lost.



JULY 4 proved a great day in the history of our country. The Navy Department received a despatch early in the morning from Admiral Dewey announcing the safe arrival of the first fleet consisting of the *Charleston* and three transports.

On the way to Manila the vessels stopped at the Ladrone Islands and captured Guam. There was no resistance; the Spaniards there were not aware of the declaration of war. When a gun was fired summoning the garrison to surrender there was no response, but a boat put off with a message from the Spanish commandant addressed to our commanding officer, in which he said that he regretted that he could not acknowledge the courtesy of the "salute" because he had no ammunition. When he learned that it was a summons to surrender he was much astonished. The Spanish garrison was taken on our vessels to Manila.

Dewey reports that on June 29 the Spanish gun-vessel *Leyte* was voluntarily surrendered. Its ammunition had been exhausted in fighting the insurgents, and the crew was without food. With this vessel were captured fifty-two Spanish officers and ninety-four men who were on board. The Admiral adds that the situation at Manila is satisfactory, that the troops are in excellent health and are being rapidly landed.



THE refusal of the Egyptian Government to supply coal to the Spanish fleet at Port Said, or to permit this fleet to receive coal from its own transports in the harbor there, is in accordance with the general understanding between commercial nations, who are agreed in treating as contraband of war supplies of fuel for armed vessels or transports.

By refusing to supply such materials they prevent all possibility of their actions being questioned.

It is said that if Great Britain and the United States should agree under no circumstances to sell or to deliver coal to vessels of any nation hostile to either, this fact alone would go far to preserve peace among commercial nations and to benefit the shipping and commercial interests of all.

Great Britain at the present time controls nearly all the coaling ports on the western side of the Pacific Ocean; also those between Port Said and the Pacific Ocean, and those between Europe and Asia by way of Cape of Good Hope.

On this side of the Pacific, north of Mexico, coaling-stations are controlled by either Great Britain or United States. With the Philippine and Ladrone Islands and Hawaii in our hands, the vessels of other powers would be seriously hampered in any hostile action far from their base of supplies.

It is almost impossible to coal a large vessel in a heavy sea; to transfer coal from one vessel to another it is necessary to enter some port where the water is smooth. If, therefore, Great Britain and United States should join in saying that no coal should be furnished and no coaling from transports allowed in

their harbors, war-vessels of other nations could make few, if any, voyages with hostile intent.

It is believed that these facts, and the additional advantages that these two great nations have in possessing the greatest share of the world's supply of suitable coal, will have much to do with the promotion of peace among the great nations of the world.



THE plague has spread from India to China.

Vessels arriving at the Pacific coast bring news that the death-rate is increasing very rapidly, and that there are a great many white patients in the government hospital at Hong-Kong. The plague still continues to spread in India also.

It is reported that Dr. Haffkine, of Silma, India, has discovered means of preventing the plague by inoculating the patients. Wherever the new system has been tried it has proved effective in about nine-tenths of the cases.

The principle of inoculation is to inject into their system something which will prevent persons from catching the dread disease—much as small-pox is prevented by vaccination.

Now that the terrible disease has reached China, where everything is favorable for its spread, it will probably have to work itself out, and the loss of life is likely to be fearful in the crowded districts in and about the Chinese cities. The almost total absence of sanitary regulations in China is likely to make the spread of the disease even more rapid than in India, for in India the English use authority to compel the natives to take steps to prevent its spread.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS FOR JUNE.

June 1—Details are received of the bombardment of the Santiago forts by Commodore Schley on May 31, with the *Massachusetts*, *Iowa*, and *New Orleans*.

June 2—The House of Representatives passes an urgent deficiency bill, carrying nearly \$18,000,000, for war expenses.

June 3—Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, with a volunteer crew of seven men, sinks the collier *Merrimac* in the Santiago harbor channel, shutting in Cervera's fleet. Hobson and his men are made prisoners.

June 4—The Senate passes the war revenue bill by a vote of 48 to 28.

June 5—Further bombardment of Santiago reported.

June 6—Admiral Sampson silences the Santiago fortifications without injury to American ships.

June 7—The monitor *Monterey* and collier *Brutus* leave San Francisco for Manila.

June 9—The House agrees to the conference report on the War Revenue Bill.

June 10—The Senate agrees to the conference report on the War Revenue Bill by a vote of 43 to 22. Admiral Sampson reports that since June 7 he has held Guantanamo harbor. Six hundred marines from the *Panther* land at Caimanera, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, under protection from the guns of the *Marblehead*.

June 11—Marines at Caimanera are attacked by

Spaniards, four of their number being killed and several wounded or missing. The Spaniards retreat.

June 12—Twenty-nine transports with General Shafter's troops leave Tampa for Key West.

June 13—The President signs the War Revenue Bill. The Santiago expedition of over 15,000 troops leaves Key West convoyed by warships.

June 14—Continued fighting at Caimanera is reported, one American and one Cuban killed. Spaniards routed, leaving behind 200 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

June 15—The second expedition to Manila, on four transports, sails from San Francisco. The *Vesuvius* fires her dynamite-guns for the first time at Santiago forts, with destructive results.

June 16—News comes of a third bombardment of Santiago by Admiral Sampson's squadron. The Caimanera fort is reduced by the *Texas*, *Suwanee*, and *Marblehead*.

June 17—Admiral Dewey reports from Manila, under date of June 12, that the insurgents have practically surrounded Manila and have taken 2,500 Spanish prisoners. The Cadiz squadron sails, and the vessels are seen passing Gibraltar, bound east.

June 18—News is received of further shelling of the Spaniards at Caimanera on June 17. Influential Spaniards in Catalonia, Spain, make suggestions of peace.

June 19—General Shafter's transports are reported to have been passed off Nuevitas, Cuba, 250 miles from Santiago, on June 17.

June 20—Arrival off Santiago de Cuba of General Shafter's transports with 15,000 troops.

June 21—General Shafter and Rear-Admiral Sampson land at Acerraderos, Cuba, fifteen miles from Santiago, and confer with General Garcia.

June 22—Landing of General Shafter's troops is begun at Baiquiri, near Santiago de Cuba.

June 23—The landing of General Shafter's 15,000 troops at Baiquiri near Santiago de Cuba, is completed. Two men lost by upsetting of a boat; no other accidents. Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet is reported off the island of Pantellaria, half way from Cadiz to Suez.

June 24—Sixteen American sailors are killed and about forty wounded in driving back a Spanish force near Santiago. Six of the killed are Roosevelt's Rough Riders. The Queen Regent of Spain dismisses the Cortes, and it is reported that Sagasta will resign.

June 25—Fears are expressed in Madrid that Martinez Campos will assume the dictatorship of Spain.

June 26—Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet reaches Port Said, Egypt, and awaits orders.

June 27—Official announcement is made that Commodore Watson with a squadron consisting of the *Newark*, *Iowa*, *Oregon*, *Yankee*, *Dixie*, *Yosemite*, and three colliers is to leave Santiago as soon as possible for a point off the coast of Spain. President sends messages recommending the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant Hobson, to Lieutenant Newcomb, and men of the revenue cutter *Hudson*, and advancement of Cadet Joseph W. Powell, also the

retirement on full pay of Captain Hodgson, of the *McCulloch*.

June 28—The President proclaims a blockade of Southern Cuba from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz, also of Porto Rico. General Shafter reports that he is within three miles of Santiago. Captain Sigsbee, of the *St. Paul*, reports disabling the *Terror* at San Juan on June 22. It is announced that twenty-five more regiments will be sent to General Shafter, 9,000 troops leaving Tampa at once.

June 29—Admiral Dewey, in a report dated Cavite, June 23, says no change has occurred in the Manila situation and that Aguinaldo has been conducting war humanely. The Senate thanks Hobson and his crew, naming every man, an unprecedented honor.

June 30—Further advances of General Shafter's army toward Santiago are reported. Orders issued to make assault on July 1. Egypt orders Admiral Camara to cease coaling from Spanish transports and to leave Port Said.



Latest News

July 7, President McKinley signed the Hawaiian Annexation Resolution, and formal possession of the islands will be taken by the representatives of the United States at an early date, although the signing of the annexation resolution practically makes them United States territory.

Our troops have landed at Cavite, near Manila, and are quartered in the buildings of the navy yard and

arsenal at that place. Admiral Dewey's ships are now fully supplied with ammunition, which was brought by the *City of Peking*.

Lieutenant Hobson was released on Wednesday, July 6. After much parleying between General Shafter and the commander of the Spanish forces, General Toral, the exchange was effected, and the eight Americans were released in return for a number of Spanish prisoners.

As Lieutenant Hobson and his escort returned to our lines he was given a perfect ovation. There was complete disregard of ceremony; the soldiers rushed forward, almost climbing over each other in their eagerness to see the hero of the *Merrimac*. With cheers of delight he was greeted in every part of the camp through which he passed, and when he reached the deck of the *New York* the sailors were wild with delight.

Admiral Camara has returned through the Suez Canal, and it is reported is to make every effort to reach Spain before our Eastern squadron does.

This squadron, under command of Commodore Watson, it is said will consist of the *Newark*, *Massachusetts*, *Oregon*, *Dixie*, *Yankee*, *Yosemite*, and six powerful colliers.

Whether it will attempt to seize the Canary Islands or to destroy Spain's fleet will probably not be known until an accomplished fact.

Shortly after 4 P.M. on Sunday, the 10th, General Toral having refused the demand for the unconditional surrender of the city, the bombardment of Santiago was begun by both fleet and army.

OUR NAVAL SUCCESSES.

THE wonderful success of the American navy in the present war reminds one of the former naval successes under the Stars and Stripes.

The complete destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila and the annihilation of Cervera's fleet at Santiago are probably without precedent in naval history.

Never before have there been engagements in which whole fleets were completely destroyed without loss of ships or great sacrifice of life by the victors. The American squadron lost no lives at Manila, and but one at Santiago, and at neither place were any of our ships disabled.

It may well be a matter of distinct pride to all Americans that the reputation of our sea forces has been so magnificently sustained in these engagements, and that our vessels have been tried and found not wanting. It has been the custom for many years for foreigners rather to sneer at America's naval strength, and there have not been lacking European critics who doubted the fighting qualities of the vessels we were building.

They have now been proven to be staunch and strong, as well as easily handled and able to do the work for which they were designed. Our war-ships have been generally considered top-heavy, and it has been an English comment that they might not be able to stand the stress of battle. Almost all of our vessels have been thoroughly tested now, and have worked perfectly. Critics are silenced. So

much for vessels; let us look a moment at "the men behind the guns." It has been a common statement that our ships-of-war were manned by foreign sailors. This has not been so in recent years. The result of the naval apprentice system has been that there is now under twenty per cent of foreigners in our navy. The perfect discipline, the bravery and unerring aim of our gunners, have done more to win for us our recent victories, as they did our former ones, than any question of the merits of vessels or size of cannon.

Our navy was a small affair in the times of the Revolution; but even then some fine naval engagements in which it was victorious laid the foundation-stone of its good name.

Captain Paul Jones' name is the best known among those of naval commanders of that time. In 1776 he took many prizes, while in command of the privateer *Providence*, and in 1778 sailed for the English coast.

On September 23, 1779, he fought the *Serapis*, an English frigate of 50 guns, with his frigate, the *Bonhomme Richard*. The fight lasted three hours and a half, and the English commander hauled down his flag at the end of this time, ignorant of the fact that the *Bonhomme Richard* was riddled through and through, and would have sunk had she not been tied fast to the *Serapis*. The losses in this battle were about equal, being 116 and 117 killed and wounded out of crews of a little over 300 each.

The frigate *Constellation* had a remarkably successful career under Commodore Truxtun, capturing in 1799 the French frigate *L'Insurgente*, a vessel of stronger armament and larger crew, inflicting a loss

of 70 on the enemy at a cost of 3 Americans wounded. In 1812, in command of Captain Hall, she fought the British frigate *Guerriere*, and in thirty minutes captured and destroyed her with a loss of 14 Americans to 85 British.

Captain Decatur, with the frigate *United States*, captured the British frigate *Macedonian* after a two hours' fight; the British loss was 104 to the Americans' 11.

The *Constitution* under Captain Bainbridge captured the British frigate *Java*, the British losing 161 to our 34.

Commodore Perry, Captain Lawrence, and many others by gallant fights added to the reputation of the navy during the war of 1812. And in our own Civil War the work of Farragut and many others added to its lustre.

The men who are now our naval leaders are men who learned their trade under Farragut, some of them, and many others learned at the same time though under other chiefs. But with them and back of them are the younger officers and the brave crews that contribute so much.

The clear, keen mind of an admiral or commodore plans and orders, the unfaltering obedience and calculating coolness of officers and men will win the day.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 29.

JULY 21, 1898

Whole No. 89

CONTENTS.

With the Editor.....	889
Letters	890
New Books	891
Return of the <i>Yankee</i>	893
Spanish Prisoners Arrive at Portsmouth, N. H.	894
Interview with Admiral Cervera.....	896
Description by Officer of the <i>Maria Teresa</i>	898
Does Spain Favor Peace?	901
Hawaiian News.....	902
The Turks Evacuate Thessaly.....	903
Camara's Return	905
Condition of Cervera's Vessels	905
Before Santiago.....	906
Suffering Among Cuban Refugees.....	909
Admiral Sampson's Official Bulletin	910
LATEST NEWS	912
Naval Signalling.....	914



With the Editor THE chain-letter nuisance has been started again. A Miss Schenck, of Babylon, to raise money in aid of the Red Cross Society, started a chain by writing letters to four friends, requesting them each to send her ten cents and in turn to write to four persons, making a similar request.

Copyright, 1898, by THE GREAT ROUND WORLD Publishing Company.

This was to be continued, each series to be numbered, until the chain had reached the hundredth place. Letters in reply are, it is said, being received by the cart-load, and increasing in number daily, and now every effort is being made to break the chain. As a matter of curiosity, the amount has been figured which Miss Schenck would receive if the chain were worked out as planned. The resulting sum is so vast that we can discover no unit with which to express the amount; even if we should express it in lumps of gold the size of the earth, the number would be so great that if a man should attempt even to count them it would take a lifetime. The scheme was first practised by the inventor of the game of chess, if the old legend is to be believed. He asked as his reward a grain of wheat for the first square on the chess-board, two for the second, four for the third, sixteen for the fourth, etc. The delighted monarch for whom the game had been invented accepted the terms, but found that all the granaries in the world could not together furnish a quantity so enormous.



Letters THE GREAT ROUND WORLD:

In your issue of June 30, you say "Every receipt for an amount over \$5, 1 cent tax." Are you not mistaken in this, as I have looked carefully and can find no receipts excepting express, bills of lading, etc., but no mention of a receipt for money paid?

Respectfully yours,

A. H. D.

In the original draft of the bill there was a tax on receipts for amounts of \$5 and over. This was to

apply to all receipted bills or receipts given for payments of any kind. This clause, however, was stricken out before final adoption. EDITOR.

We have had several inquiries as to how many men form a company, battalion, etc., in the United States army.

A company consists, in time of peace, of eighty-four men and officers; and in time of war, one hundred and six.

A battalion consists of four companies.

A regiment, of three battalions.

A brigade (usually), of three regiments.

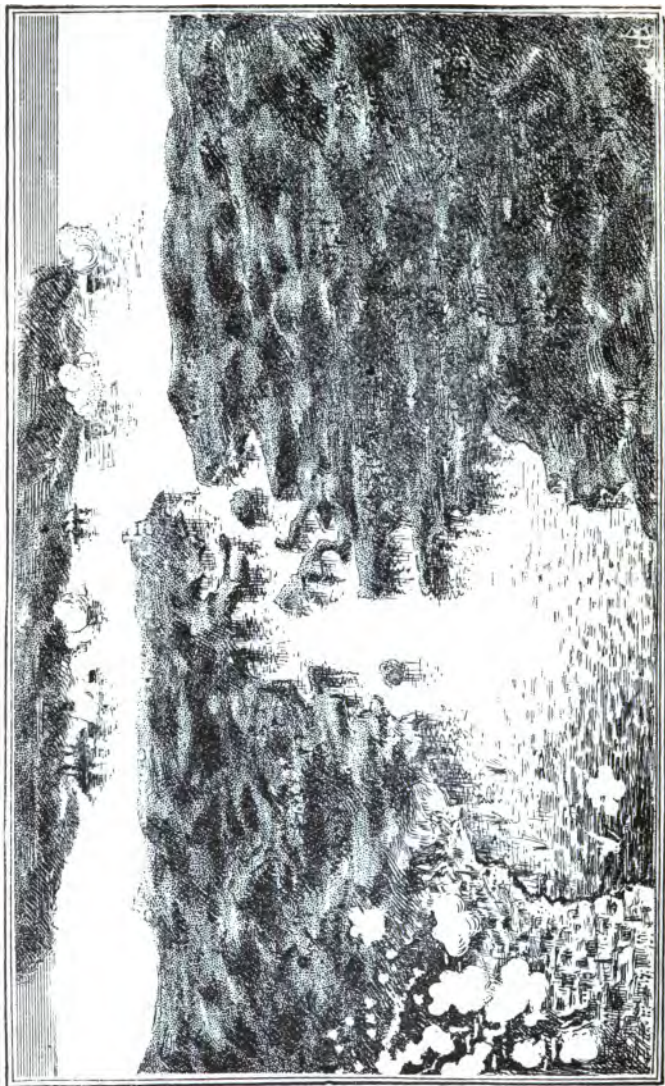
A division (usually), of three brigades.

An army corps of a number of divisions, differing according to conditions and the purpose for which it is to be employed. EDITOR.



New Books

"Northern Europe," by Charles F. King (Boston: Lee & Shepard). To our young people who are fortunate enough to be able to travel, this book will prove a most interesting companion and guide; but to those who must remain at home, the trip of the "Cartmells" through the British Isles and Northern Europe will be a source of endless delight. Filled as the book is with illustrations, from photographs gathered in Europe, it will make a valuable addition to any library. This volume is the sixth of the series, the earlier numbers of which are prime favorites.



BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO.

Current History



THE *Yankee* recently returned to New York and anchored off Staten Island. She was of course at once overwhelmed with visitors, as the crew are most of them from the city or near-by towns, and have hosts of friends.

It was curious to see the commander entertaining at lunch the mother of one of his deck-hands. This reminds us that shortly after the vessel started for Southern waters the story was circulated that Commander Brownson was kept extremely busy reading letters of introduction to the members of his crew.

Altogether the sailors have considered their trip to Cuba a very pleasant excursion. They tell many stories of their little brush with the Spaniards off Santiago, where it will be remembered the *Yankee* took active part in the bombardment.

There seems to have been no thought of danger from the Spanish guns. A gun's flash would be seen on shore, and immediately the fellows would poke their heads out to see where the shell would strike, never for a moment fearing that they themselves might be its mark. So accustomed to the firing did they get during the engagement that the members of the

Authority for pronunciation of proper names: Century Dictionary.

off watch spent their time reading letters and newspapers from home.

The capture of a number of Spanish fishing-boats has furnished material for the best joke on the *Yankee*. The men were congratulating themselves that they were to have a change of diet in the shape of fresh fish; but instead of burning the empty vessels and retaining the one containing the fish, they found when too late that they had held an empty vessel, and that the fish, by the time the mistake was discovered, were too much roasted to be eatable.

Dana Brigham, one of the crew, is the fortunate possessor of the cartridge-shell that contained the first charge fired by the *Yankee* during the bombardment at Santiago. The fellows drew lots for it, and it was won by him.

Tuesday, July 12, the *Yankee* sailed for Hampton Roads.



SUNDAY, July 10, the *St. Louis* arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., with Admiral Cervera, fifty-four Spanish officers, and six hundred and thirty-eight prisoners captured when Cervera's fleet was destroyed off Santiago.

The officers are to be sent to Annapolis, and the men quartered in temporary buildings, which are nearly ready for them, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Admiral Cervera and his officers have of course been visited by the ever-present newspaper reporter, and the Admiral has published his reasons for leaving Santiago harbor as he did. It seems that he received orders from the Spanish Minister of Marine, directing him to go out and fight the American fleet,

no matter what might be the consequence. Although he says he knew that the order meant suicide, he had no choice but to obey.

After reconnoitring he decided to have his fleet sail to the west, as at that time most of our ships were to the eastward of the harbor; the *Brooklyn* was the only vessel to the west. The Spanish admiral's plan was to attack the *Brooklyn*, and, if possible, destroy her, for he thought his ships able to outsail the rest of our vessels.

It has been said in foreign newspapers that word of the starting of the Spanish fleet must have been signalled to our vessels, as otherwise they could not have acted so quickly. As a matter of fact, however, they had no warning; and if they had not been ready for any emergency the Spanish fleet might have successfully eluded them.

The Spanish prisoners were very much surprised at the kind treatment they received after being captured. Many of the sailors expected to be ill-treated, and they could not at first understand the many kindnesses shown them.

When Admiral Cervera reached the *Gloucester* after his capture, Commander Wainwright, stepping forward, offered his hand in a very open and generous way, and commended his heroic attempt to escape. Great cordiality was shown his officers also. They were given the use of the cabin, and treated as guests rather than as prisoners.

When the officers and men were brought aboard the *St. Louis*, it was pitiful to see their condition, half-starved, half-clad, and without money. It was not strange that they presented a very downhearted ap-

pearance, and took very little interest in what was going on about them. Captain Goodrich at once addressed the officers in a manly way, telling them that if they would give their parole (word of honor) not to cause any trouble on board, or seek to capture the ship, he would treat them in every respect as if they were his guests.

One officer only refused to accept the offer; this officer was Lieutenant Caprites (cā-prē-tās), the former governor of Santiago. He was placed in confinement under charge of a sentry. His fellow officers openly showed their disapproval of his action, and our men were so indignant that he was treated with little ceremony. The paroled officers were given state-rooms, and had their meals served to them in the dining-saloon. Clothing from the government supply on board was furnished them. This, though comfortable, was not exactly such as Spanish naval officers are accustomed to, and the dignified Spaniards looked queer in their new dress.

The sailors were quartered in the steerage of the vessel, and were given a turn on deck from time to time in detachments. Those who were ill were placed under the doctor's care, and watched very closely for fear that they might be coming down with yellow fever. After a careful examination the doctors decided that their illness was due to insufficient food and improper quarters while in Santiago.



ADMIRAL CERVERA would not speak of the final result of the war. In reference to Santiago, he said that it would be impossible for the Span-

ish forces to hold out there unless reinforced. General Linares, he said, was expecting reinforcements from other parts of the island; the troops which arrived there recently amounted to only about two thousand men.

He was asked if cable communication with Santiago and the rest of the world had been interfered



COMMODORE WATSON.

with. To this he replied that the city was in communication with every city of the world.

Admiral Cervera in the interview spoke frequently of the generous conduct of Captain Wainwright and Lieutenant Huse, of the *Gloucester*, and the gallant way in which they stayed by the *Maria Teresa*, risking destruction from the magazines of the burning vessel in order to save the wounded. He said that he begged them to shove off from the burning wreck, but

Lieutenant Huse refused to do so until he had rescued all of the wounded. The Admiral himself was saved by his son, who jumped overboard at the same time and helped him to keep afloat until the Americans picked him up.

When speaking of the bombardment of Santiago, he said that he was surprised that the American ships did not close in and strike the *Cristobal Colon*, as she had none of her big guns on board. This excited much surprise among our officers, who asked where these guns were.

"In Italy, or perhaps in the pockets of our Chief of Ordnance," was the reply.

This proves that the statements about the corruption existing among Spanish army and navy officials are not exaggerated. The guns and ammunition were contracted for but not furnished, and the *Cristobal Colon* was without her strongest fighting machinery.

Captain Eulate and the Admiral spoke in the highest terms of the reception given them by Captain Evans—"Fighting Bob," as he is called—of the *Iowa*. He, as they say, received them more as conquerors than as captives.



A VERY graphic description of the defeat is given by the second captain of the *Maria Teresa*. "Our plan for escape was well arranged," he said, "but not so well executed. We had planned to force our way out of Santiago on Saturday night. The *Maria Teresa* was to take the lead. In order to do this effectively we had depended upon the searchlights of the American ships to illumine the channel, as had been their custom on previous nights, for

without light we could not risk passing the wreck of the *Merrimac*; contrary to our expectations, however, the searchlights of your ships were not thrown on the channel that night, and we were obliged to wait for daylight.

"Our orders were to steam at full speed to the westward after clearing the harbor, and to concentrate our attack on the *Brooklyn*, paying no attention to any of the other ships unless forced to attack them. In the morning we were advised that only the *Texas* and *Brooklyn* were to the westward of the harbor, and we got in line, the *Maria Teresa*, as flagship, taking the lead. We opened fire on the *Brooklyn*, and the *Texas* answered it; but her shot fell short, otherwise it would have struck us, as it was well aimed. The third shot of the *Brooklyn* was the first which struck us; that entered the Admiral's cabin and exploded, setting fire to the after part of the ship. At about the same time a shell from the *Texas* pierced our side armor and exploded in the engine-room, bursting the main steam pipe. We signalled the engineer to start the pumps, but got no reply, and then found that all in that part of the ship had been killed. Shells were bursting all around us, and the ship's hull was being riddled again and again.

"The captain turned to me and said: 'Do you think it best to continue this hopeless fight, or for the sake of humanity to beach the ship? Many of our guns are dismounted, and our engines are crippled.' To this I replied: 'We are unable to fight longer; let us beach the ship.' As I spoke, a shell struck our captain. His last words were to haul down the colors.

"The shells were bursting around us so fast at this

time that the Americans did not see that the flag was down, and continued firing. Meanwhile the *Vizcaya* ran between us and the *Texas*, and was receiving the fire from three ships, the *Brooklyn*, *Oregon*, and *Texas*. It was a desperate but hopeless fight.

"It seems incredible that we should have lost between eight hundred and one thousand men, and the Americans but one. The firing of the American ships astonished us all—it was so amazingly rapid and accurate." This seems to be the opinion of all the captured officers. They admitted that the gunners of the American navy had a skill never heretofore supposed possible, and ascribed it to the custom of the American navy of exercising the crew at battery practice with full service charges (the same as used in battle). This is not generally done in the foreign navies because of the enormous expense.

Speaking of their intentions had they succeeded in escaping, the officer continued:

"It was our intention to run to Havana, raise the blockade there if possible, and enter the harbor. What the result of this disaster will be, I cannot say. I hear that the Americans intend sending a fleet to Spain; if so, Spain will be helpless against the attack, and her exposed cities will be destroyed. If Spain suffers defeat, the disgrace will be too great to bear."

The *Cristobal Colon* seems to have suffered less than any of the Spanish ships; but one man was killed, and sixteen wounded. Her officers say that until the *Oregon* came within range and began firing the thirteen-inch shells, they did not give up hope of escape. One of these shells struck the vessel near

the stern, but almost reached the bow before it exploded. They were so destructive that from that moment there was no hope of escape. The *Oregon* was gaining every moment, and her fire becoming more and more accurate. There was nothing left but surrender, therefore the ship was turned toward the shore and the colors hauled down.

Strange to say, many of the officers had not heard of the Manila disaster, and could not at first believe it.



IT is reported that the sentiment in favor of peace is growing in Spain. It is believed, however, that the Spanish army and navy feel that they must do something to retrieve the losses that they have already experienced before arrangements are made for peace.

The foreign governments may insist upon negotiations for peace in order to prevent the United States from capturing the Canary Islands or obtaining a foothold in Spain; for it is believed that this country will push the matter of conquest energetically, with the intention of making a satisfactory final settlement.

It is said that our Government will claim Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Spanish possessions in the Pacific; but it is not thought that the foreign powers will, without protest, permit the acquisition of this territory by the United States. The presence of the United States would at once create a discordant element in the "concert of the powers," as these foreign territories would serve as strategic points from which to move successfully against any portion of the world.



THE *Philadelphia* has been ordered to Hawaii, and is to carry the flag of the United States to these islands. Rear-Admiral Miller will be charged with the raising of the flag, and will take formal possession of the islands in behalf of the United States. The President is to appoint special commissioners to draft the laws for Hawaii and submit them to Con-



GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

gress for ratification. It is thought that the Governor for the present will be President Dole.

The general resolution annexing the islands provides that the Government, until otherwise provided by Congress, shall be in the hands of such person or persons as the President of the United States may select.

As the country is to be governed according to United States laws, there is little doubt that at least one of the commissioners chosen will be a lawyer well versed in international as well as civil law.

The second expedition to Manila arrived at the islands, June 23, and sailed for Manila, June 25. The *Monterey* and collier *Brutus* arrived on the 24th and sailed on the 29th; both reported all well on board, and no mishaps during the voyage.

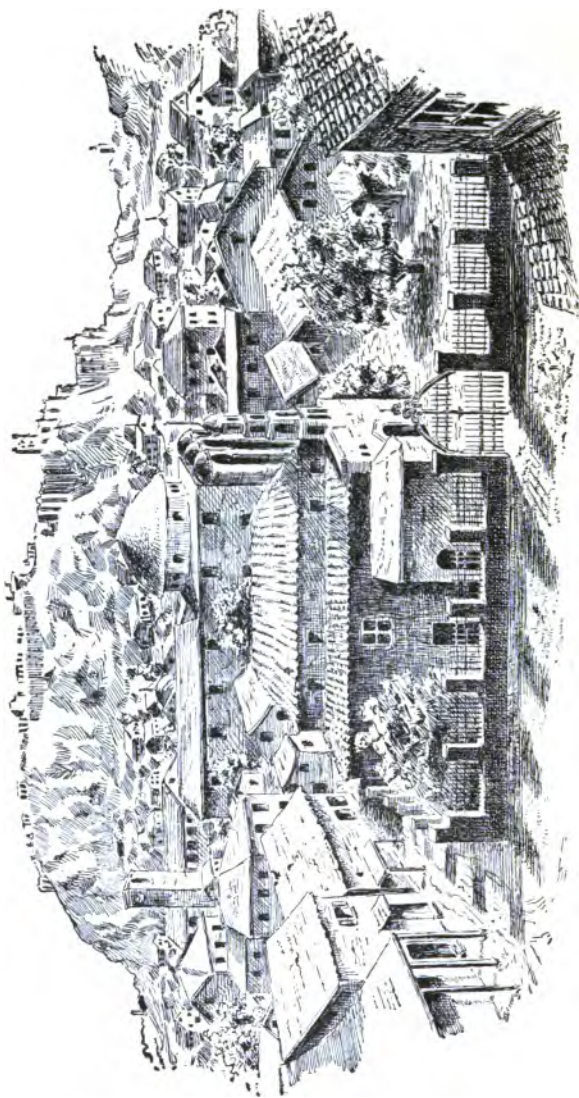


THE Turkish army evacuated Thessaly much earlier than was anticipated, for it was not expected that Greece would be able so soon to raise the money to pay the war indemnity, and the Turks refused to leave until this was done.

Germany has been mixed up in the matter, and is very generally known to have been backing Turkey in her demands. The final adjustment of the difficulty was made possible through the friendly offices of the representatives of England and of one of the other great powers.

As these Powers guaranteed the loan, Greece had no difficulty in borrowing the amount necessary to pay the war indemnity and at a fairly low rate of interest.

The debt to Turkey was paid in four instalments; upon receipt of each of these the Turks evacuated a portion of Thessaly, the occupied territory. Germany has for some time been unfriendly to the Greeks, and it is believed that she desired the Turks to hold Thessaly, and expected directly or indirectly to receive some benefit from this occupation of Grecian



VIEW OF ATHENS AND THE ACROPOLIS.

territory. There is now some hope for the future prosperity of Greece. It is believed that she will recover from the crushing defeat and regain the position which she occupied before she went to the assistance of Crete:

* * * * *

WHEN Admiral Camara reached Port Said after returning through the Suez Canal, he was obliged to agree to return direct to Spain with his fleet; for until this agreement was made, the Egyptian Government would not allow him to recol his vessels.

The Spanish squadron sailed from Port Said for Spain, July 11. It will be able to reach a Spanish port long before our fleet under Commodore Watson can cross the ocean. Watson's departure for European shores was delayed, as Admiral Sampson wished him to assist in the bombardment of Santiago.

* * * * *

JULY 10 a Board of Survey, consisting of Lieutenant-Commanders Rogers and Mason, Lieutenants Nicolson, Haeseler, and Carpenter, Engineers McIlroy and Bennett, and Naval Constructor Hobson, examined the wrecks of the Spanish vessels, and were of the opinion that two of the ships, the *Cristobal Colon* and the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, can be saved.

The *Oquendo*, *Vizcaya*, *Pluton*, and *Furor* are complete wrecks. The *Oquendo* suffered the greatest damage from the American shells. She was hit, it is said, sixty-six times; the *Maria Teresa* was struck thirty-three times, the *Vizcaya* twenty-four times. Most of the damage seems to have been done by the

4-, 5-, 6-, and 8-inch guns; very few of the 12-inch projectiles struck the vessels.

So much damage was done by fire that it is believed that the future warships will be built with very little, if any, wood. Great damage was done to the *Vizcaya* by the explosion of her own torpedoes, which tore great holes in her bow. The Board will probably recommend that battleships carrying torpedoes shall carry them below the water line. The most effective firing on our part was really done by the smaller rapid-fire guns, which made it impossible for the Spaniards to do effective work, the upper works of the Spanish cruisers having been subjected to a perfect hail of small projectiles, which drove the gunners from their places, killing or wounding a great number.



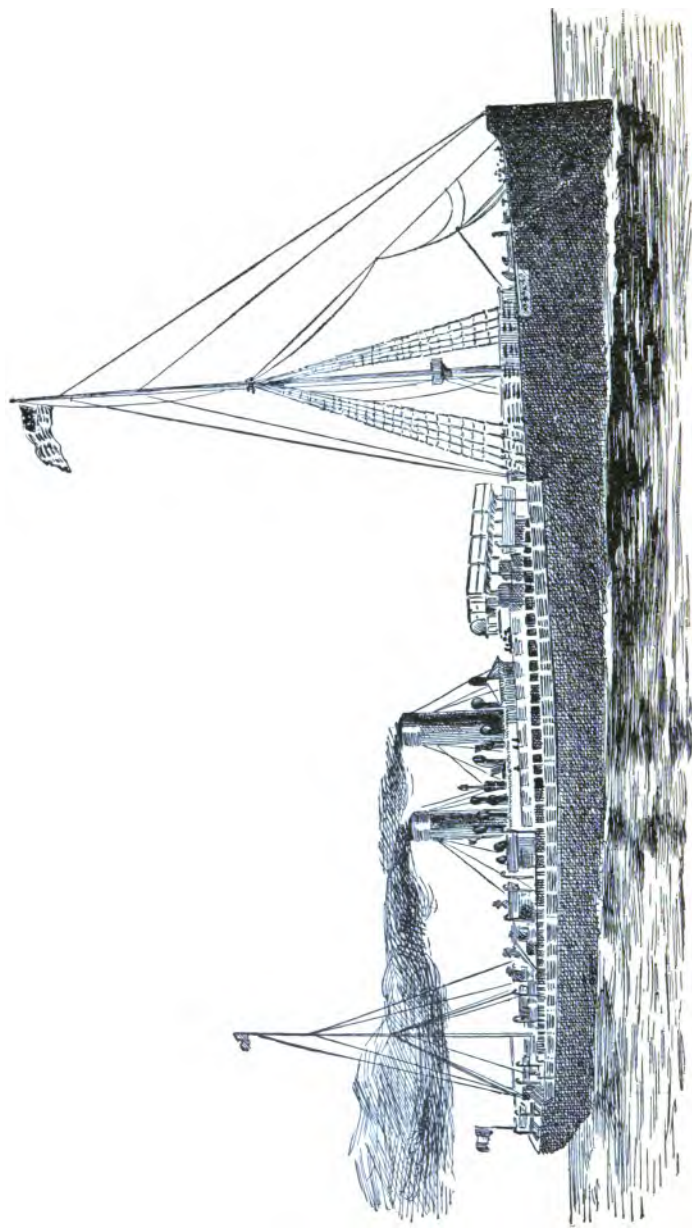
JULY 10 six troop-ships arrived off Juragua with twenty-five hundred men and six batteries of artillery, and a large quantity of ammunition. News of the arrival of the *St. Paul* with General Henry's command, and the *Catania* with the First District of Columbia Volunteers, has also been received. These reinforcements reached General Shafter just in time to enable him to extend his lines so as to completely enclose Santiago, making it practically impossible for reinforcements to reach General Toral, the Spanish commander in Santiago.

Although our lines were in many places not sufficiently strong to repel an attack if made in force by the Spaniards, these places could be quickly reinforced, as the signal system was complete, and the forces so arranged as to be quickly transferred from place to place if additional strength was needed.

The opening of the bombardment on Sunday, the 10th, did not result in any serious damage to the Spaniards. Although the guns of our ships would carry much farther than the city, it was almost impossible to elevate them sufficiently to throw the shells over the high land at the shores, while the vessels were close in. This was especially the case with the largest guns, those in the turrets. Many of the projectiles fell short, only two or three reaching the city.

The fire from our batteries was confined to particular points in the Spanish lines, with the idea of dismounting or destroying their guns.

The firing was resumed Monday, the 11th. Men were sent to the crest of the ridge, over which the ships were to fire, in order that the vessels might be informed as to where the projectiles were falling. The *New York* fired a shot from one of her 8-inch guns in order to ascertain the range. It was nearly an hour before word could be sent to her as to where the shot struck. The second was then fired, followed by a long delay, waiting for the report in reference to its accuracy. The third shot was the first one which landed in the city. About eleven o'clock in the morning the firing began in earnest; even then it was very deliberate, the *New York* firing in all but about thirty shots. The *Brooklyn* and *Indiana* joined in the bombardment later.



TRANSPORT FOR TROOPS.

About one o'clock a signal was sent to stop firing, that a flag of truce had been sent to the enemy and fighting for the day had stopped. It is reported that one hundred of the shots from the vessels, out of one hundred and six fired, were effective.

General Shafter sent Major Noble with a flag of truce to the Spanish lines about one o'clock, again demanding the surrender of the city.

When the demands for surrender were sent last week, the Spanish general expressed his willingness to surrender the city, provided his troops were allowed to leave with their arms and equipment. This offer, however, was refused, with a statement that nothing but an unconditional surrender would be accepted.

It was reported that reinforcements were not far from Santiago, and that they would seek an early opportunity of reaching the city. Our troops, however, were so well placed that they could not have broken through our lines.



THERE is much suffering among the refugees from Santiago. The Spanish commander in sending these poor people out of the city did a very clever thing, for he transferred to us the necessity of providing food for them. This left just so much more for his soldiers.

The wet weather has interfered with the transportation of food and supplies to the front for the use of our army, and in consequence they are not sufficiently supplied with rations to provide for the refugees.

It was said to be a pitiful sight to see the poor peo-

ple begging for food from the soldiers. Many of the women and children are ill as the result of lack of food, as they have not had a full meal for weeks.



ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S official bulletin in reference to Cervera's capture to the fleet has been made public. As it is practically the official statement of the commander of the fleet, it is especially valuable. The bulletin reads as follows:

"This is a red-letter day for the American navy, as dating the entire destruction of Admiral Cervera's formidable fleet, the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, *Vizcaya*, *Oquendo*, *Cristobal Colon*, and the deep-sea torpedo-boats *Furor* and *Pluton*. The flagship had started from her station about nine to go to Siboney, where the admiral had proposed going for a consultation with General Shafter. When about one mile from the bay the Spanish fleet was observed coming out and making westward, when the flagship at once put about to rejoin. The exit was remarkably sudden, and the pace sustained by the enemy was such that the flagship was more a spectator than an actual participant, having an opportunity of firing only one shot, which was at a torpedo-boat destroyer.

"Though at no time close enough to fire on the larger ships, there was a fine view of the successive steps of the victory, and the opportunity finally of taking part in the long and successful chase of the *Colon*. It is of course much to be regretted that we were not able to save anything out of the general wreck. All but the *Cristobal Colon* were total wrecks early in the action, being fired by shell. After the

long chase of about sixty miles, in which, until 1 P.M. the *Oregon*, *Brooklyn*, *Texas*, *Vixen*, and *New York* took part in the order named, the *Brooklyn* drew somewhat ahead and finally brought the *Colon* to bay, when she was run ashore and surrendered.

“When boarded her bow was in eight feet of water and her stern in seventy feet. There was then a considerable quantity of water in the engine-room. Officers and men were sent from the *Oregon* to take charge of her, but she gradually sank, chiefly from all her sea-cocks having been opened, which our people were not able to get at. It is probable that we may be able to raise her. At least it is to be hoped so.”

It will be seen that Admiral Sampson gives great credit to Commodore Schley, who is considered the real victor of the day.

There has been considerable discussion in reference to the credit for the great victory over the Spanish fleet. Many people have thought that Admiral Sampson intended to take this credit to himself and ignore Commodore Schley. In this report, however, it will be seen he has given Commodore Schley's vessel credit for the capture of the *Colon*, and has stated that the *New York* was practically a spectator.



Latest News General Shafter, under date of July 8, sent his report as to the number of killed and wounded in the engagements of July 1 and 2. Our total loss was: Killed, 22 officers, 208 men; wounded, 81 officers, 1,203 men; missing, 79 men. The official report of the Spanish losses has not been made public. It is believed,

however, in spite of their being intrenched, and in this way much more protected than our soldiers, that their losses were very much heavier than ours.

Thursday, the 14th, the joyful news was received that General Toral, the commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces in Santiago, had agreed to surrender.

General Shafter in his message to the Spanish commander, sent by Major Noble on the 11th, named as a condition that the Spanish troops should be sent to Spain at the expense of the United States, and there set free upon their promise not to take any further part in the war against this country, the Spanish officers and troops to leave all their arms and ammunition behind, and to agree not to destroy any property.

General Toral was not at first permitted by the Spanish Government to accept this proposition. On the 13th it was decided by our officers to hold a personal interview with General Toral and make another attempt to secure the surrender without further loss of life.

Early in the morning General Shafter and his staff rode to the front under a flag of truce and requested a personal interview with the Spanish commander-in-chief. A short time after, General Miles, General Shafter, General Wheeler, General Gilmore, Colonel Morse, Captain Miley, and Colonel Mestre were met by General Toral and his staff about half-way between the lines. The Spanish General was given evidence that there was no possible chance of escape for him, or of reinforcements reaching him from outside the city. Our officers did their best to persuade him that in the cause of humanity he should accept

the terms offered. The only conditions imposed were that the fortifications should not be destroyed and all arms and ammunition should be left behind, and the Spanish troops sent by the United States to Spain. The Spanish General replied that unless ordered to do so by his home Government he could not accept any such proposition without subjecting himself to the penalty of being court-martialled and shot, as his Government had only given him permission to evacuate Santiago, but further than this he was powerless to act. "I am but a subordinate," said he, "and must obey my Government. If it is necessary, we can die at our posts." He appeared anxious that further loss of life should be spared, and requested time to consult further with his home Government.

The truce was extended and the terms finally accepted on the 14th. It is the custom in cases of this kind to appoint representatives from both sides to agree upon the final conditions and arrangements, so that there shall be no misunderstanding in reference to what each side binds itself to do. It is said that in this surrender the entire army corps in that section of Cuba is included.

HOW MESSAGES ARE SENT FROM ONE SHIP TO ANOTHER AT SEA.

WE often read of the signalling on war-ships, and doubtless many of the younger readers, and perhaps some of their elders, too, have imagined that this signalling is a very elaborate process, and perhaps even rather mysterious. On the other hand, it is very simple.

The usual form of signalling, by hand, especially for long messages, is by a flag attached to a long light pole or staff, and the movements of this flag indicate the letters, etc. This method is often spoken of as "wigwagging."

The signaling is begun by holding the flag upright and straight in front of the face, the staff being grasped firmly by both hands. When lowered to the right and brought back to the vertical position, it denotes 1; if to the left, it denotes 2; and by the combinations of these the various letters and signs of the alphabet are made. The following is the alphabet in signals. The 3 which is used to denote pauses is made by lowering the flag to the front and raising it again.

A.....22	P.....1212	4.....2221
B.....2112	Q.....1211	5.....1122
C.....121	R.....211	6.....2211
D.....222	S.....212	7.....1222
E.....12	T.....2	8.....2111
F.....2221	U.....112	9.....1221
G.....2211	V.....1222	0.....2112
H.....122	W.....1121	End of a word....3
I.....1	X.....2122	End of a sen-
J.....1122	Y.....111	tence.....33
K.....2121	Z.....2222	End of a mes-
L.....221	tion.....1112	sage.....333
M.....1221	1.....1111	I understand.22 22 3
N.....11	2.....2222	
O.....21	3.....1112	

As this alphabet is known to every one, it is, of course, frequently necessary to use some form of code so that the message can only be read by those for whom the signal is intended. This is arranged by the use of a disc, showing on its outer rim the alphabet. Attached to this is a smaller and movable disc with an alphabet on its outer rim. By moving the latter disc different letters are brought opposite each other. For instance, it is agreed that the discs shall be arranged so that P on our disc is to be opposite A of the other, and the message is sent in the letters which stand opposite those of the message on the other disc. The message when received is therefore an unintelligible mixture of letters strung together, but can be translated by setting the discs as arranged. To show how strangely the messages read, this is "Remember the *Maine*" in one position of discs: jwe wetwj hzw esajw.

To make it additionally difficult for outsiders to understand messages, a key-word is sometimes arranged in this way: it is agreed that the key-letter shall change every four or five or six letters by the use of the letters of some word. Suppose "Santiago" is the key-word and the change is to be at every fourth letter; then S would be opposite A for the first four letters, A for the next four, and so on. By the use of such a plan with key-words and figures, known only to the receiver and sender, almost absolute secrecy can be preserved, although the signalling may be seen by many who would be glad to know its meaning.

All ships, both merchant and war ships, carry what is known as the international code of signals, consisting of eighteen flags of different shapes and colors,

each representing one of the consonants of the alphabet, and vessels carry printed code-books, showing what each combination of these flags means. For instance, if the flags B D are set, it means "What ship is that?" F B W means "I want a doctor"; H V R, "What do you want?" and so on. And, although an American ship may be signalling a French or Russian ship on which no one knows the English language, it makes no difference, as the American sets his signals according to his international code-book in which the English words are given, and the foreigner reads their meaning from his which is printed in his own language. The code can thus be used regardless of language or nationality. There are 306 two-flag, 4,896 three-flag, and 73,440 four-flag combinations, so that you will see there is no trouble in getting enough phrases in the code-book; in fact, every possible thing one vessel might wish to tell another is provided for.

At night, armies signal with a torch in place of the flag; and the navy uses this method also sometimes. But the usual night method on American war-ships is what is called the Ardois system. This consists of a number of electric lamps with colored bulbs, and the different combinations of colors and locations signify code signals. A keyboard controls the lamps with a key for each, so that an operator can set them in any combination of colors, etc., rapidly and accurately.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 30.

JULY 28, 1898

Whole No. 90

CONTENTS.

With the Editor.....	917
New Books.....	919
Surrender of Santiago.....	921
Destruction of the Santiago Harbor Mines.....	924
The Territory Surrendered.....	925
Santiago an Open Port.....	926
The <i>Oregon's</i> Magnificent Work.....	927
Yellow Fever in Our Camp.....	928
Trouble with the Germans at Manila.....	929
Fourth Manila Expedition Sails.....	931
The Government of the Captured Province.....	932
Caimanera Surrenders.....	933
Arms and Ammunition.....	934
Zola Sentenced.....	935
Trouble Between Italy and Colombia.....	937
LATEST NEWS.....	938
Removal of Mines.....	939
To Prevent Overcrowded Street-Cars.....	939
Klondike News.....	940
Porto Rico.....	942



**With
the
Editor**

It is amusing to see how the Spaniards regard some of our newspaper writers. The following is a clipping from a Spanish paper published in Mexico:

“On Board the Press Despatch-Boat *Humbug*, alongside of Cuba, via Mole, June 20.—I have made a minute inspection of the

fortresses of Santiago de Cuba. Though distant ten miles, I have been able to see perfectly that all the batteries have been destroyed, excepting Morro, Socapa, Punta Gorda, and some others. Sampson and I are enthusiastic, but I am more so than Sampson. . . . As it is possible for me to be in all places at the same time, I know that our compatriots are perfectly at ease at Caimanera. It is not true that there are mosquitoes, though even if there were any they would be incapable of stinging our marines. The *Oregon* has been charged to protect them against attacks of this sort. . . . General Linares, who is in Santiago de Cuba, says that his soldiers die of hunger. So he has confessed to a friend of mine, a Cuban general, who breakfasted with him yesterday on a hunk of meat from a mule miraculously escaped from the American bombardment. . . .

"After taking coffee to-morrow morning, I think we will take Santiago de Cuba, where there are most delightful mangoes. . . . The Spanish soldiers wish to surrender to the Admiral, in order that they may eat up all the crackers on our ships, but Sampson is not inclined to allow this proceeding. . . . The Cuban general, Garcia, has 9,000 men—I do not know just where—and these will join in the attack on Santiago. . . . As the city is already besieged, I do not know by what forces, the result is certain. . . . At present Sampson, to avoid *ennui*, is amusing himself by firing at the mouth of the harbor from a ten-mile range from the fort. . . . It is certain that the ships of Cervera, anchored in the harbor, must have suffered greatly. . . . On my return to New York, after taking Santiago, I shall carry with me a hammock."

Exaggerated as this article is, it is hardly more absurd than some of our extras; the temptation is to make large newspapers in these days, and, in the absence of material, to fill up with invention.

New Books

Harper Brothers: "Alan Ransford," by Ellen Douglas Deland; "The Rock of the Lion," by Mary Elliot Seawell.

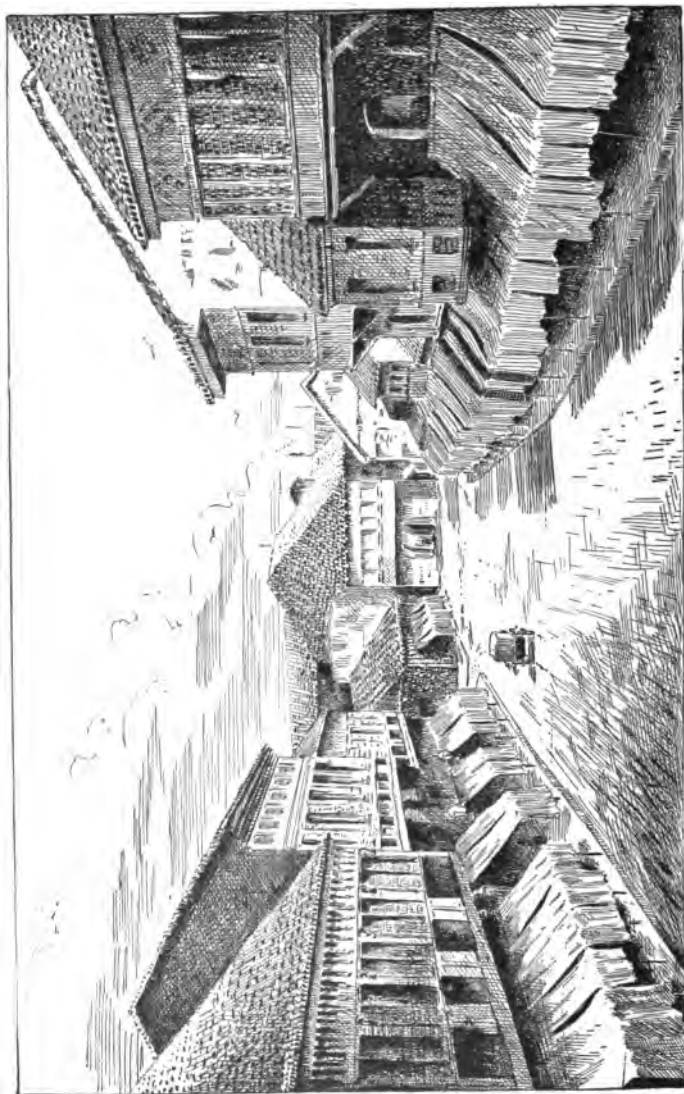
Lamson, Wolfe Co.: "Diomed, The Life, Travels, and Observations of a Dog," by John Sergeant Wise; "Marching with Gomez," by Grover Flint; "A History of Canada," by Charles G. D. Roberts; "The True Mother Goose," by Blanche McManus; "Fairy Tales," by Mabel Fuller Blodgett.

Longmans, Green & Co.: "Parables for School and Home," by Wendell P. Garrison.

Jenkins: "Chansons, Poesies et Jeux," by Agnes Godfrey Gay.

Putnam: "The Long Walls, An American Boy's Adventures in Greece," by Eldridge S. Brooks and John Alden.

Univ. Pub. Co.: "Tales of a Grandfather," by Scott; "Christmas Stories," by Dickens; "Gulliver's Travels," by Jonathan Swift; "Paul Dombey," by Dickens; "Twice-Told Tales," "A Wonder-Book," "Snow-Image," by N. Hawthorne; "Little Nell," by Dickens; "Robinson Crusoe," by Defoe; "Pilgrim's Progress," by Bunyan; "Rhymes and Fables," "Songs and Stories," "Fairy Life," "Ballads and Tales," by John H. Haaren, A.M.



PRINCIPAL BUSINESS STREET IN MANILA. (From Photograph.)

Current History



THE Stars and Stripes are waving over Santiago, and the American soldiers are patrolling the streets to maintain order. It must seem a strange thing to these men of the United States to be acting as policemen in the streets of Santiago, that quaint old Spanish town which was founded long before this country became a nation.

It was from this place that the Spaniards started their expeditions against Mexico, and the quaint old cathedral stands in the same spot that it did in the time of Cortez. Santiago has said good-by to Spain and Spanish rule, for our men are in complete possession of the government and town.

Saturday, the 16th, General Shafter sent word to the Spanish commander that he would take formal possession of the city early Sunday morning. Accompanied by Generals Lawton and Wheeler, and about eighty other officers, he went to the place just outside the city where all the negotiations have been held, and met there General Toral, who was accompanied by about two hundred Spanish officers, and there the first ceremonies took place.

When the Spaniards and Americans met they formally saluted. General Toral then made his formal surrender, saying in Spanish:

"Through fate I am forced to surrender to General

Authority for pronunciation of proper names: Century Dictionary.

Shafter and the American army the city and strongholds of Santiago."

To which General Shafter replied: "I receive the city in the name of the Government of the United States."

The Spanish officers then wheeled about, and, act-



GENERAL SHAFTER.

ing as an escort to the Americans, marched to the public plaza or square of the city.

Almost all Spanish-American towns have a public square, or plaza as it is called, where most of the public ceremonies take place; it is on this plaza in Santiago called Plaza de Armas, or Place of Arms,

that the governor's palace is situated; it stands at one end, and the cathedral at the other.

General Shafter and his officers were escorted to the palace, where a large crowd had gathered; there was some little disturbance in the crowd, the majority of which sympathized with Spain and objected to the cheers for the Americans. The disturbance was, however, soon stopped, and the ceremonies proceeded. The archbishop of Santiago, accompanied by a number of priests, the civil governor, the mayor, and chief of police, and a number of minor city officials, were present.

After a lunch, which was served at the palace, just before noon, Lieutenant Miley went to the top of the palace, carrying an American flag. American cavalry and infantry were drawn up in a circle in the plaza, and as the clock struck the first stroke of twelve the Stars and Stripes were hoisted to the top of the palace flagstaff, and our beautiful flag was soon floating where it could be seen by the troops on the surrounding hillsides.

The military bands then played "The Star-Spangled Banner," followed by "Three Cheers for the Red, White, and Blue." As the flag was unfurled over the city, Captain Capron's battery near the centre of the American lines began the national salute of twenty-one guns. This was a signal for the troops from one end of the line to the other to begin cheering, and right royally they did so; the cheer was taken up at one end of the eight miles of intrenchments, and, passing from company to company and from regiment to regiment, soon reached the end near the sea, to be taken up and re-echoed on board the ships.



THE small boats from the vessels have been busy exploding or taking up the mines in the harbor and making ready for our ships to enter. The Red Cross steamer was the first to go in. On the 18th the transports, led by the *Suwanee*, entered the harbor. It was a great relief for the men on board to reach a quiet anchorage, as for several weeks they have been tossing about in the rough water off the coast.

All the vessels found in the harbor were taken possession of; but one war-vessel was left, a small gunboat which now bears the American flag. There was but one steamer of any size in the harbor; this had been used for a transport for the Spanish troops.

Lieutenant Marble was placed in command of the gunboat. He took with him two Spanish officers who were acquainted with the position of the mines, to point out their location as he left the harbor. When these officers were told of the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, they were surprised, for they said that the official reports from Spain declared that Admiral Montojo had won a glorious victory.

It would seem as though the reason for publishing such misleading reports in Spain has been to prevent the soldiers and sailors from becoming discouraged.

The batteries at the entrance of the harbor have also been taken possession of. It is said that Morro Castle has been reduced to a pile of ruins by the

shells of our fleet, almost all of the guns dismantled, and many of them rendered useless. Where the projectiles from the *Vesuvius* struck, great holes were torn in the hillside.



THE territory surrendered by General Toral contains about one-third of the province of Santiago, and comprises the end of the island east of a line running north from Acerraderos (ä-thärra-därös), a town about twenty-five miles west of Santiago, to the small town of Palma, which is about twenty-five miles north, from thence to Sagua on the northern coast. It contains about 5,000 square miles, and a population of 125,000 to 150,000.

This territory is one of the richest of the island; there are large sugar and coffee plantations, and exceedingly rich iron and copper mines; in addition to these, there is a large fruit trade.

The town of Santiago, which has about 45,000 inhabitants, is a very unattractive city built on a series of hills, many of the streets being too steep for carriages to pass up and down. The streets are dirty; the houses low and poorly built. The cathedral is the only building of any size; this has been destroyed by earthquakes several times and rebuilt.

The town was founded about 1511, and was the first permanent settlement in Cuba. In 1522 the city became the capital of the island, and about thirty years later French pirates captured the place and made the inhabitants pay a large ransom. After this, fortifications were built at the entrance of the harbor, and the place was thought to be impregnable; in spite of this,

however, the town was captured by the English in 1662 and a large part of it destroyed.

High hills surround the place completely on the shore side; the narrow entrance to the bay is bordered by spurs of the mountain range, and nature seems to have fortified the place to repel attacks there by land or sea. It will give our army a splendid base for their operations in Cuba, although, as it is not connected with other parts of the island by railroad, the troops may have to be transported by sea.



NOW that our troops are in possession of Santiago, the blockade of that port has been removed and the public are free to come and go. Of course, great care will be taken to prevent any supplies from



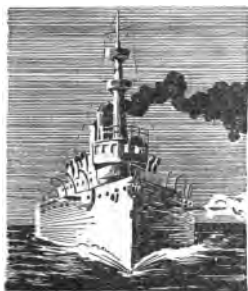
6-LB. GUN ON FORWARD DECK OF
"THE YANKEE."

entering there and being transferred to the Spanish army in other parts of Cuba.

Much has been said of the very high duties that Cuba has had to pay on everything that was brought in from

Spain. It was found that the duties collected under Spanish rule were so similar to those imposed by our Government in this country at the present time that it was decided to continue the Spanish tariff. Much higher duties have been charged on articles brought in from other countries; this will be discontinued, and a

uniform tariff charged on all entries until the Treasury Department can have the matter adjusted.



WHEN the Spanish fleet was destroyed, the *Oregon* again demonstrated what a magnificent fighting machine she is.

Her trip from the Pacific coast excited universal admiration, for a warship has never before travelled so far in so short a time and without being

obliged to make extensive repairs at the end of the trip. At the end of that long journey the *Oregon*, almost without delay, took her place in the fleet off Cuba.

During the chase after the *Cristobal Colon* the *Oregon* made a wonderful run; for nearly three hours and a half the race was kept up, and, although the vessel was in no condition for a race, she actually made faster time than the highest speed which she was contracted to make when she was built.

It is said that the Spanish vessel would never have been captured had it not been for the magnificent speed of the *Oregon*. Her captain said that he would not have surrendered if the *Brooklyn* had been the only vessel opposed to him; he did not, however, dare to fight the *Brooklyn* with the *Oregon* closing in on him.

The officers of the other ships say that it was a most beautiful sight to see the *Oregon* charging down

on the Spaniard, apparently firing every gun, and with a "great bone in her teeth." This is a sailor's expression, meaning that the water was piling up in a great mass in front of the bow because of her tremendous speed.

* * * * *

THE plans for the future movements of the army at Santiago have been much complicated by the breaking out of yellow fever; although about three hundred cases have been reported, they are not seri-



CERVERA'S TEMPORARY PRISON WHILE AT SEAVEY'S ISLAND,
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ous and very few have succumbed to the disease. The sick men have been entirely separated from the rest, and are being very carefully watched by physicians in charge, and serious trouble is not anticipated. It is, however, dangerous to send any persons to the United States who are even slightly infected

with the disease. Yellow fever is an infectious disease; that is, the germs can be carried in the clothing for a long time, and the disease given to other people in this way. Many persons will remember that letters received from the South last year, when there were so many cases of yellow fever there, were all punched full of holes; this was done to fumigate them thoroughly and prevent any germs from being carried in the letters.

It may be easily imagined that a great body of troops coming from a yellow-fever district might be the cause of an epidemic in this country.



OUR first torpedo-boat destroyer has been launched at the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, and in honor of the famous admiral she is called the *Farragut*.

This vessel has been built by the same builders who built the *Oregon*, and it is believed that she will give as good an account of herself, if opportunity offers, as has that famous vessel.

The launching was most successful; as the vessel slid into the water she was christened by Miss Betty Ashe, a near relative of the late Admiral Farragut.

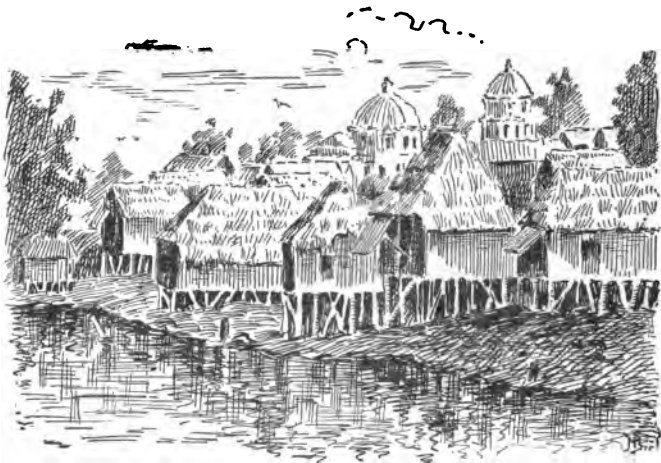
The boat is contracted to make thirty knots, but these builders have done so well that it will not be surprising if this speed is exceeded.



RECENTLY a German warship, the *Irene*, interfered and tried to prevent Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, from taking Grand Island in Subig Bay; Admiral Dewey sent two vessels there so promptly

that, as we have told you, the *Irene* hoisted her anchor and got out of the bay without further comment.

There has been a great deal of discussion, both here and abroad, in reference to the matter. The German commander said he interfered in behalf of humanity; he, however, had no business to interfere



SCENE IN MANILA.

at all, and Admiral Dewey's prompt action gave him very clearly to understand that the United States would submit to no interference whatsoever, and it is said that Dewey has made a very plain statement to the admiral of the German fleet to this effect.

It is not believed that the Germans will seek to provoke trouble with this country. The German officer in command of the *Irene* may have been quite sincere in doing what he did, and the reason given for leaving when the American ships arrived was that he

knew that the matter was then in good hands. We certainly should, in the absence of any further evidences that Germany has any hostile feeling toward us, accept this explanation of the affair and not seek to make further trouble.



JULY 15 the fourth Manila expedition sailed. The expedition is under command of Major-General Otis, and consists of about eighteen hundred men. It is believed that the rest of the vessels will sail this



NATIVE DANDY, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

week. General Merritt arrived at Honolulu on the 7th and left for the Philippines the next day.



MATTERS are in such an uncertain state in Spain that martial law has been declared and constitutional rights have been withdrawn. This means that the people are obliged to do exactly as the army officers tell them. It is thought that this action of the Spanish Government is an evidence that they are preparing themselves to prevent any rebellion when negotiations are opened for peace.

There are many indications that Spain has decided to leave the matter of the future of Cuba to the Cubans themselves, hoping that they will prefer some kind of an alliance with Spain to one with the United States when their independence is guaranteed to them. It is quite impossible even to surmise what demands will be made by this Government and what objections will be raised by Spain before peace is concluded.

The campaign will, no doubt, be continued with great activity until peace is declared, in order that the advantages gained thus far may not slip away from us.

* * * * *

PRESIDENT McKINLEY has written to the Secretary of War, giving him special instructions to be forwarded to General Shafter at Santiago in reference to the management of affairs in the captured province.

In this letter he directs that the officers in control shall make it clear to the inhabitants of the province that their relations with Spain have been entirely severed, and that so long as they are obedient to the rule of the United States both they and their property will be protected.

The military governor is directed to advertise this matter as thoroughly as possible by issuing proclamations and posting them in public places.

It is also recommended that the judges and other civil officials be continued in office, if they acknowledge the authority of the United States, and continue to administer ordinary laws of the land under the supervision of the American commander-in-chief.

The people are to be permitted to continue in the practice of their regular business without interruption, so long as the interests of the United States are not interfered with.

All receipts from customs, together with public funds and securities belonging to the previous Government of the country, and all arms and supplies, are to be seized and converted to the use of the United States; also all railroads, telegraph lines, cables, etc., are to be appropriated and used in the interest of the United States.

All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship or to arts and sciences, and all schoolhouses, are to be protected, and care taken that such property is not in any way injured or destroyed; private property is not to be confiscated.

These instructions have been forwarded to the commander-in-chief. General Wood of the Rough Riders was appointed military governor July 20.



JULY 18 a launch from the *Marblehead* was sent to give formal notice to the Spanish commander at Caimanera that General Toral had surrendered, and that under the conditions of the surrender his com-

mand had been included. A limited time was given for the hauling down of the Spanish flag over Caimanera. The flag was hauled down in the afternoon and the Stars and Stripes raised in its place.

The Spanish forces surrendered number about five thousand; nearly two thousand, however, are disabled by sickness or wounds.



THE number of the Mauser rifles turned over the first day of the surrender was about seven thousand, together with several hundred thousand cartridges, or, as they are technically called, rounds



MAUSER CARTRIDGE. ACTUAL SIZE.

of ammunition. It is expected that the total number of rifles will reach upward of twenty thousand when all are turned in.

Many of them are in very poor condition, as they have been improperly cared for. Our ordnance officers believe that most of them can be put in first-class order.

As the Mauser rifles carry a ball which is smaller than those manufactured in this country for use in our service, new ammunition will have to be manufactured for them. The exact size of the Mauser cartridge is shown above. This small ball has a tremendous penetrating power. A number of our men who were wounded suffered very little incon-

venience, as the rifle-ball passed through and left such a small hole. In some instances the ball passed through the bone without breaking it, the men hardly realizing that they had been struck.

The cables at Santiago have of course been seized, and now Blanco is absolutely cut off. His only chance of communicating with Europe is by a letter which he might smuggle through our lines or by cable by permission of the United States.



JULY 18 Emile Zola and Perreux, the publisher of the Paris *Aurore*, were each sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs, together with the costs of the suit for libel brought against them.

The present trial was begun May 23, but postponed, as previously stated, because of the appeal of M. Labori, Zola's lawyer, to the Court of Cassation. His claim was that the court of Versailles had no right to try the case. The Court of Cassation decided on June 16 that M. Labori was wrong, and the proceedings were again opened on July 18, and resulted in the sentence of the two men.

As this is hardly likely to be the final chapter of this affair, it is rather interesting to review the whole matter.

It was in 1894 that the French War Office announced that an officer in Paris had been guilty of treachery in giving information in reference to defences, etc., to a foreign power. France cannot forget the Franco-Prussian war, and has no very kind feeling toward Germany, and this scandal was made an occasion for

implying that Germany was the power that had obtained the information improperly.

It is believed that if Dreyfus had been the alleged accomplice of Austria or Italy, the matter would never have been made public. Indirectly hinting that Germany was implicated was a very unwise thing on the part of the French army officers, for they could not follow it up without risking serious trouble with Germany.

The question is, Did the French officials accuse Germany in order that they might keep secret the name and nationality of Dreyfus' accomplice?

The alliance of France with Russia has not been altogether satisfactory to France. While Russia has been quite willing to accept all kinds of information from France, she has not been willing to give information in return as to her own plans.

It is believed that Dreyfus, acting in good faith in the interest of his Government, desired to obtain valuable information from Russia, and to accomplish this offered other information in exchange. Finding that his effort was to be without result, however, it is believed that he was made the "scapegoat" by his fellow officers, who had strong prejudices against him because of his nationality (he is a Jew). All of the fuss has therefore resulted from being too hasty and saying too much. A position has been assumed by the army, and they are now obliged to maintain it, for it would never do to let the public know the true facts of the case.

It is believed that Esterhazy has permitted the other officers to make a tool of him in order to accomplish their not very honorable ends. The French War

Office has determined to suppress at any cost the agitation in behalf of Dreyfus, which has brought to public attention so many things damaging to its reputation.



THERE seems to be a possibility of quite serious trouble between the Italian Government and the Republic of Colombia, South America, because of the Cerruti (châr-root-ê) case.

It seems that during one of the many rebellions to which these South American republics are subject, Ernesto Cerruti, an Italian citizen, was imprisoned by one of the political factions, his personal property taken from him, and his business interests entirely obliterated.

Previous to this time his company, which was a large one, had been doing business in Colombia.

The Italian Government made a claim against the Republic of Colombia in behalf of Cerruti, and the matter was at first submitted to Spain for arbitration. The Spanish decision, however, was not satisfactory, and therefore not accepted as final, and the two Governments agreed in 1885 to submit the question to the President of the United States. This was done, and President Cleveland, after giving the matter long and careful consideration, rendered his decision, awarding £60,000 to Cerruti. The award was made two days before the expiration of Cleveland's last term.

The award directed that the Republic of Colombia having already paid £10,000, should pay to the Italian Government £10,000 within sixty days and the remaining £40,000 within nine months, with interest at the rate of six per cent until paid.

The Colombian Government declined to pay the amount, and claimed that President Cleveland's decision was not final, as he had left several questions open. It was then arranged that the Italian and Colombian governments should refer the matter again to this Government and ascertain the meaning of certain points in President Cleveland's decision. Our Government, however, refused to open the case, evidently because President Cleveland's decision was considered as final.

The matter has stood this way until the present time. Italy has now made up her mind to collect the money and to use force if necessary; and, it is said, has ordered Admiral Candiani to proceed with the Italian squadron to Cartagena and seize the custom-house there.

The Colombian Government has requested the United States Government to interfere, and, if possible, adjust the matter in a friendly way. Word has been sent to our representative at Rome to look into the case.

Of course our Government cannot interfere to prevent the Italian Government from forcing the payment, inasmuch as the matter having been submitted to our President and it having been decided that the Italian Government is entitled to the amount of this claim, we have already admitted the justice of her demand. At the same time it is hoped that the matter may be settled without further trouble.

This is not the first time that a European government has collected a claim by force. The right to do this was tested when Great Britain seized Corinto, Nicaragua, and placed marines in charge

of the custom-house until a claim of £75,000 was settled.

The Republic of Colombia has no navy, and can therefore make little resistance if Italy decides to force her demand. Cartagena is a city of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and lies almost due south of Santiago de Cuba. Almost all of the imports and exports of the Republic pass through Cartagena, and it would be a serious matter if Italy should seize the custom-house.



NOW that the Spanish fleet is destroyed there is no longer the same necessity for having our harbors mined, or interfering with the coming and going of vessels. The mines are being taken up as rapidly as possible, and those that have been damaged in any way are being exploded, in order that there may be no risk or danger to the men handling them. The work of removal has been begun in and about New York and on the Potomac.

The mines are being stored where they may be quickly obtained and relaid if necessary.



THERE have been a great many complaints in New York City because the street-cars are at certain times of the day so much overcrowded. At certain hours even the platforms are jammed, and passengers suffer a great deal of discomfort.

It has been proposed to pass a law to prevent the street-cars from taking more passengers than can be seated, and the matter has been the subject of a great deal of discussion.

New York differs from other cities in being long and narrow. The great bulk of the business is done below 23d Street, and as there are but five or six lines of travel by which this great army of workers can go to and from their places of employment, it is almost, if not quite impossible with the present facilities to run enough cars to seat every person riding during the busy hours of the early morning and late afternoon.

It is quite possible that if the railroad companies should refuse to take any passengers after the seats are all occupied, the result might be a riot, for if the cars should run in a steady stream one behind the other, it would be impossible during certain times of the day to find seats for every one wishing to travel. The cars now pass 20th Street and Broadway in an almost continuous procession, and but a few feet apart, yet, in spite of this, each is crowded to its utmost capacity almost invariably.



KLONDIKE miners are beginning to return to this country with their finds.

The steamer *College City*, which arrived from Victoria, B. C., brought twenty miners from Dawson City, who had with them several millions.

Banking arrangements have been made in Dawson City, so that the men are able to deposit their gold and obtain drafts. This, of course, makes it possible for them to bring large amounts with great safety, for the drafts are payable to their order, and are of no value to any one else.

The miners report that there is little illness in the

Klondike and that the prospects of a large yield are exceedingly good. They say about \$10,000,000 is to be sent out from the Canadian side of the border.



Latest News

Instead of attempting to carry the Spanish prisoners from Santiago back to Spain in its own ships, our Government advertised for bids or offers from the steamship companies to do the work.

Wednesday of last week the bids were opened, and it was found that the offer of the Spanish Transatlantic Company was one of the lowest—\$30 for each man and \$60 for officers.

This bid was afterward reduced to \$20 and \$55, and at these figures the contract was awarded to this company, as it was thought best to have the responsibility for proper care of the Spanish prisoners taken by Spaniards.

Under the contract, part of the men are to be sent by August 1, and the balance within three weeks after notice is given by our Government that the men are ready.

On Sunday, the 24th, General Shafter reported that the number of surrendered troops will probably reach twenty-four thousand.

On Saturday, the 23d, the ships with General Miles' expedition passed Cape Haytien, Hayti. His command numbers but five thousand men, to be used in establishing a landing for the reinforcements which are to follow. Saturday four thousand troops sailed from Tampa, Fla., direct for Porto Rico, and more are to follow at once.

PORTO RICO.

AS Porto Rico is to be the next Spanish possession to be taken by the United States army and navy, and as the expeditions for this purpose have already started, it will undoubtedly be interesting to know more of this attractive little island.

On his second trip, in 1493, Columbus touched at this island, which was called by the Indians Borinquen, and finding it a rich fertile land, with fine harbor and water, he renamed it "Puerto Rico" (pwerto rêco), or "rich port." Later developments have proved that Columbus named it well. It is a "rich" island, about one hundred miles long by fifty wide, with seventeen rivers, several of which are large enough for fair-sized vessels to pass up them for a number of miles. It has many very good harbors, clear, deep, and sheltered, thus affording the best facilities for commerce.

The situation of the island makes it a valuable possession for any nation, and especially so for us. It is right in the path of vessels between South America and Europe or the southern ports of the United States, is centrally located for trade with the other West Indian islands, and would make an invaluable coaling-station. Its possession would effectually command for us the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.

San Juan (san-hwan), the capital city, is situated on the north shore near the eastern end of the island, and has a magnificent harbor into which two navigable rivers flow—the Bayamo and Rio Piedras (rêo pêadräs). Ponce (pôn-thā), the next largest port, is on the southern side, about the middle of the coast-line. The

island has a population of over three-quarters of a million, and those who have been among them claim that they are a bright, progressive people.

The principal industry is the cultivation of sugar; after this come coffee and tobacco. Fruit and live stock are also exported. Porto Rican ponies are said to be especially attractive and strong animals, and are much sought after in the other islands of the West Indies.

The exports of the country are almost \$100,000,000 a year, and of these over three-fourths go to the United States.

The island is in great contrast to Cuba both in climate and its other conditions. The rainy season is very much shorter. The thermometer very seldom goes below 50° or above 80°, and the oppressive heat of Cuba is unknown there. There are none of the swamps and rank undergrowth that make Cuba such a difficult country and contribute so much to its unhealthfulness.

The roads are good, while those of Cuba are very bad at all times and almost impassable in the rainy season, and the public works are all kept in good condition, roads and bridges in repair, streets of the towns comparatively clean and well laid. On the whole the island is a very attractive spot, small, but so fertile and healthful that in progressive hands its trade would grow to very large dimensions.

Its history is much the same as that of other Spanish colonies. During the first century after it was occupied by the Spaniards it was often overrun by, and always in fear of, pirates. In 1595 it was sacked by the English under that great sailor, Sir

Francis Drake, and it was attacked by the Dutch in 1615 and the English again in 1678.

The coast of the island is largely rocky, and the forts that guard San Juan are high up on the bluffs. The Spaniards believe their capital city to be impregnable, and that it cannot be taken by any foe, and this view was probably strengthened in their minds by the slight bombardment of our vessels several weeks ago, which we learn did very little damage. Those who have been in the island since state that the people of San Juan believed this attack to be a strong attempt on the part of the Americans to reduce the city. Believing this, they are naturally much pleased at what they consider a great victory. A few weeks more and these forts will be thoroughly tested, if the present plan of attacking the city from both land and sea is carried out.

General Miles has embarked, and is embarking a large army for the island, and the fleet under Admiral Sampson is to make the sea attack, so it is not unlikely that in a short time we may read of the raising of the Stars and Stripes over Puerto Rico. It is, moreover, not unlikely (as the island is so small and not very heavily garrisoned) that it may be the first Spanish possession to pass as a whole under our flag, although the attack will begin after the Philippines are practically conquered and a strong foothold has been gained in Cuba by the Santiago victory.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 31.

AUGUST 4, 1898

Whole No. 91

CONTENTS.

With the Editor.....	945
New Books.....	947
Gathering Surrendered Troops at Santiago.....	949
Food Supplies at Santiago.....	950
The Barbed-Wire Trochas.....	952
General Garcia's Resignation.....	952
Plans for Saving the Spanish Ships.....	954
Explanation of Our Naval Victories.....	955
Effect of the Mauser Bullets.....	956
Capture of Manzanillo and Nipe.....	958
Exploding Mines at Willet's Point.....	959
The Zola Case.....	960
The New Eastern Question.....	961
News from Manila.....	962
Care of Spanish Prisoners at Manila.....	963
The Difficulty with the Germans at the Philippines.....	964
Italian Admiral Demands Settlement.....	964
LATEST NEWS.....	964
ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S REPORT.....	966



**With
the
Editor**

REFERRING to our recent article on the overcrowding of the street cars in New York city, a very interesting question is asked; that is: Could the cars be emptied more quickly if they were either smaller, or not so much crowded, and could enough time be saved in this way to enable the cars to run so

Copyright, 1898, by THE GREAT ROUND WORLD Publishing Company.

rapidly that enough could be used to carry and seat all those wishing to ride?

Of course if the cars could be run at three times their present speed, three times as many would pass a given point in a given time, and as a natural consequence three times as many passengers could be carried. The slow movement of the cars is no doubt largely due to the overcrowding, and difficulty of getting in and out quickly, especially of the open cars.

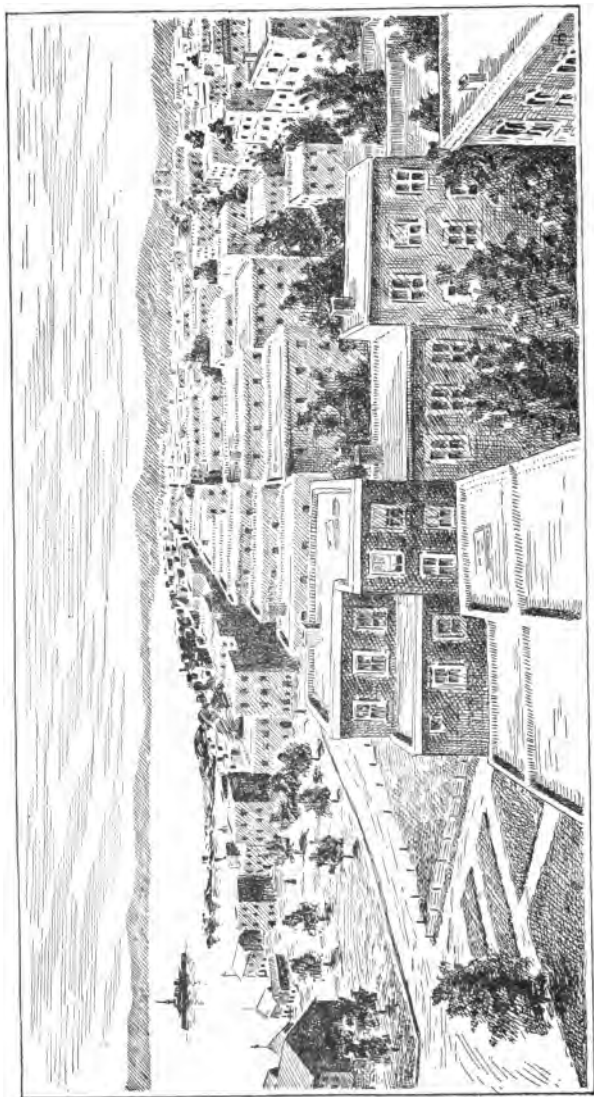
These open cars are so built as to be exceedingly awkward to get on or off, and improvements in this direction would put an end to much of the present delay.



New Books

"Odysseus, the Hero of Ithaca," by Mary E. Burt and Zenaide A. Ragozin (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons). This book has been adapted from the Third Book of the Primary Schools of Athens, according to the title-page. This title would suggest that the book is intended only for school purposes and is "school-booky." It is not in the very least, but is a delightful rendering of the old legends. A book for young people which bears Miss Burt's name on the title-page is sure to contain well-selected and interesting material, and Madame Ragozin's work as an Oriental scholar stands without rival. Seeing that this little book was the joint production of two such well-known authors, we were not disappointed in finding it one of the foremost of its kind, and vastly superior to most of the volumes of myths of Greece and Rome which have been written for our boys and girls.

"The Rock of the Lion," by Molly Elliott Seawell (Harper & Brothers, New York). This is a story of a young American sailor captured by the English during the Revolution. While it is not intended as a history of the famous siege of Gibraltar, this has formed the basis for the romance, and many famous men who figured in that interesting historical event are brought into the story. It is well worth reading, and brings in many bits of information with which we ought to be familiar.



SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

Current History



AS was anticipated, there has been some trouble in gathering together the Spanish troops from the surrendered territory. In a number of instances their commanders would not believe that General Toral had surrendered, in spite of the fact that Lieuten-

ant Miley in carrying the news of the surrender to them was accompanied by Spanish officers.

Several of the commanders took the trouble to send their own officers to ascertain the facts. When these officers came within sight of Santiago and saw the United States flag flying over the city, they were convinced, and when they brought the word back to their commanders there was no longer hesitation about surrender.



SINCE the capture of Santiago there has been difficulty in providing sufficient food for the Spanish prisoners and the inhabitants of the city.

Several ships with cargoes of food turned away from that port when it was known that the Spanish rate of duties was to be continued. As a result, al-

Authority for pronunciation of proper names: Century Dictionary.

most the entire supply of food is limited to that left by the *City of Texas*.

Stations have been opened in the city where soup



SPANISH BLOCK-HOUSE.

Copyright, R. H. Russell.

is distributed; this and a bowl of rice is pretty much all the food that many of the inhabitants are able to obtain. Some do not get even this. Business, how-

ever, is opening, and it is thought that food will soon be plentiful.

When the city was taken possession of, General Shafter thought it best not to have the Cuban officers take part in the ceremonies. The feeling has been so bitter between the Spaniards and the Cuban insurgents that our commander feared that the presence of the Cubans might cause trouble. On the other hand, the Cubans have been under the impression that the city when captured would be immediately turned over to them.

The prevailing impression in Cuba among the insurgents seems to be that the United States Government is fighting entirely in their cause, and is to turn over territory to the Cuban Government as fast as captured. Therefore General Shafter's action has created a great deal of feeling among the Cubans, a feeling no doubt born of their disappointment in not obtaining immediate possession of the conquered territory.

No doubt General Shafter has acted after carefully weighing all the pros and cons in the matter. Should our Government turn over captured territory to the Cubans it would give them a place in which to establish a seat of government; having once done this, they would undoubtedly declare their independence, and expect the United States to acknowledge the same. So many questions are involved that General Shafter had to use great judgment in handling the matter, and to avoid complications was obliged to keep the territory in the hands of the United States.



WE have heard a good deal about the use of barbed wire for the trochas in Cuba. Those who have come back from Santiago say that the barbed wire proved a much more serious obstacle than was at first supposed possible. In many instances it is stretched through the heavy tropical undergrowth at a distance of from one to three feet from the ground, and is not seen until run against. As a result it is almost impossible to use horses, as they would be tripped up and seriously injured by the barbs on the wire.

In the neighborhood of the trenches before Santiago the wire was stretched in a great tangled mass, which it was almost impossible to break through. The only possible way of passing it was to cut strand by strand with nippers, and this had to be done while exposed to the terrific fire of the Spanish infantry.

It may be easily imagined how effective an obstruction of this kind is against troops as improperly shod as are the greater part of the insurgents. It was to repel their attacks that it was first used.



ABOUT ten days ago a letter, said to have been written by General Garcia, was made public. In this he found fault with General Shafter for not inviting him to be present at the ceremonies at the time of the surrender of Santiago. For this and other reasons he tendered his resignation, and advised General Shafter that he would retire from active participation in the campaign. He also found fault with our Government for continuing in office some of the Spanish city officials at Santiago.

Our Government has endorsed General Shafter's

action, for it is said that had the Cubans been placed in control, this action in itself would have been a recognition of the existence of a Cuban republic. General Shafter had no right to recognize the existence of the republic, and therefore was obliged to act as he did. It has been reported that this alleged letter of General Garcia was written by some one else and not at his direction; in spite of this it has excited much discussion.

Supplies and arms will be sent to the Cubans as heretofore, and no serious trouble is anticipated because of the slight disagreement.

The Cubans in Santiago have drawn up a petition to President McKinley, asking him to remove the Spanish civil officials and appoint in their stead Cubans loyal to the Cuban cause.

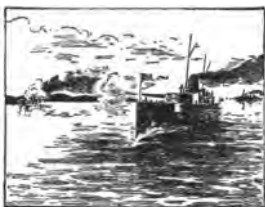
In this petition they express their warmest thanks to the people of the United States for having delivered them from Spain. And also their absolute confidence in the good faith and purpose of the United States to keep the promise to make the country free and independent.

They openly express their belief that some time in the near future Cuba is to form part of the territory of the United States, but in the mean while they desire a government of their own in compensation for the long struggle which they have maintained, at the expense of their homes and fortunes.

They believe that the city and property ought to be turned over to the Cubans, and that the Cuban flag should be raised over Santiago side by side with the American flag.

It is quite pleasing to note the very friendly feeling

expressed in this petition. Nothing is demanded; a mere request has been forwarded, in the hope that certain things may be accomplished which have much to do with their happiness.



LIEUTENANT HOBSON, while passing through New York recently, was interviewed in reference to the plans for raising the Spanish vessels. He was on his way to Washington with instructions from Admiral Sampson to place the matter before the Navy Department. His suggestion is to sink empty air-tight bags and place them inside the vessels. When these bags are filled with air this will force the water out and float the ships. This plan has been placed before the authorities in Washington, and very favorably received.

If the weather continues good it is thought that several of the Spanish vessels may be saved. Nothing, however, can save them if there is one of the severe tropical storms which are not unusual there at this season of the year.

The ordinary method of raising sunken vessels is to sink pontoons (large air-tight boats) by filling them with water. These are placed on each side of the sunken vessel, and then attached to the vessel by chains. When the water is pumped out of them they float, and by their great buoyancy raise the vessel.

The Spanish-war vessels are, however, so very heavy that it is believed that it will be necessary to

force the water out of them with air-bags, as the great floating power of the pontoons alone will not be sufficient.

As the vessels are raised they will be forced farther on shore until in a safe position and sufficiently high to prevent them from pounding on the beach in case of a storm.

They are such splendid ships that it is to be hoped that the efforts of the wrecking company will be successful.

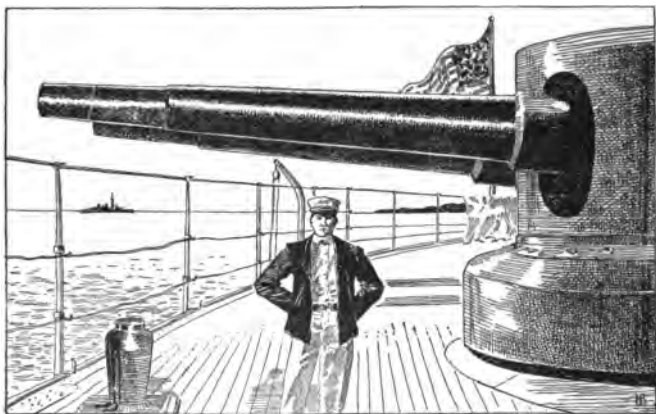


ATTENTION has been called to a recent report of the Secretary of the Navy, as explaining the efficient work done by our gunners during the recent naval engagements with Spain. In his report the Secretary says:

"It is a vital necessity to have our navy service perfect at every point. The cost of the target practice provided for all the ships of our navy now exceeds \$300,000 a year. This allowance for target practice should be increased, not diminished, for it is of importance to have our ships at the highest pitch of military efficiency. There is no use of having the best ships and the best guns if these ships are not to be handled in the best way and the guns served with the utmost accuracy. Much depends upon building ships and guns, but even more depends upon using them right after they have been built. We can hardly pay too high a price for the highest performance of duty afloat. The men must be drilled and drilled and drilled again. The practice with great guns at targets must go on without ceasing. Only in

this way can the best results be reached, and in this way they are certain to be right."

The results have been seen at Manila and Santiago, and wherever our ships have had occasion to use their guns. What did it matter if the Spaniards had the



THE "INDIANA'S" 18-INCH GUNS.

same, or twice or thrice the number of guns? When *they hit* it was by accident; when *we missed* it was due to the same cause. The whole world has seen and recognized the wisdom of our methods, and it is believed that the United States has risen, during the last month, to a height in the estimation of military Europe never before considered possible.



IN one of the New York papers a very interesting statement is made in reference to the action of the Mauser bullets described in our last number.

The writer claims that at short range the bullet frequently mutilates very seriously; at a longer range it passes through, leaving a very small hole; then at a longer range still it seems to have the tearing quality again.

He explains it by comparing the bullet to a top. When a top is first thrown down it assumes an oscillating motion. This is gradually overcome, and then the top "goes to sleep," as the boys say. Shortly before it stops spinning the oscillating motion begins again. It is supposed that the terrible mutilation at short range is due to a similar oscillating motion on the part of the bullet, which is made to revolve very rapidly by the heavy rifling of the guns. When some distance from the gun the oscillation ceases, and at this stage the bullet does not mutilate; but in the latter part of its flight, as the revolving motion becomes less rapid, the ball begins again to follow the motion of the top, and as a result mutilates. Many of the Mauser bullets are encased in steel. Some are, however, copper cased, and these make terrible wounds, the small particles of copper causing serious blood-poisoning.

The surgeons on the field of battle have been greatly aided by the "First Aid to the Injured" packages carried by each of the soldiers. In place of having to carry with them a great quantity of bandages, etc., the surgeons have simply to open the soldier's own package of materials and use them.



JULY 18, Commodore Todd with seven small vessels entered the harbor of Manzanillo (mān-thā-nēl'-yō), on the west coast of Santiago province, and opened fire on the Spanish forts. There were a number of Spanish gunboats there and also several trans-



ENTRANCE TO MORRO CASTLE, SAN JUAN.

ports; all of these were destroyed or set on fire within three hours. Our fleet also captured the harbor of Nipe (nēpā), a landlocked bay on the northern coast of Santiago province. One Spanish gunboat was sunk, and the crews of the other vessels driven ashore by the hot fire from our ships. After a brisk engagement the forts were reduced and complete possession taken

of the harbor. The mines there have been exploded, and the harbor has now become a base from which to move against other points.

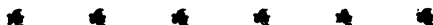


THE war-loan bonds were, as we told you in a previous number, largely over-subscribed. Although they bear but four per cent interest, they are being sold at a premium of over three per cent advance; that is to say, people are willing to pay \$103 for \$100 at face value. This demonstrates that the people consider it safer to have their money invested in government bonds than in the savings-banks.



A NUMBER of the larger mines in the harbor at Willet's Point had been so much injured by passing vessels that it was not thought safe to attempt to raise them.

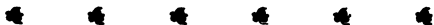
On the morning of July 25, three of the large torpedoes were blown up. A number of officers witnessed the explosion, among them Major Knight, the officer in command at Willet's Point, and General Wilson, chief of engineers. When the first mine was exploded it was a beautiful sight to see the great mass of water rise, and then from its centre send up a great mass of spray, which shot many feet into the air. If a vessel had been anywhere within fifty feet of the mine in either direction it would have been seriously injured, if not destroyed. Two of the torpedoes were then exploded at the same time, throwing a great mass of water over fifty feet into the air.



BOTH of the expeditions sent by the United States recently to the rescue of the whalers imprisoned in the ice off Point Barrow have reached there.

Point Barrow is the most northern settlement in Alaska, and the only one on the Arctic Ocean. It will be remembered that the whaling vessels were caught in the ice last fall, and much anxiety felt for the safety of their crews. The Government sent Lieutenant Jarvis by land to their rescue with a large herd of reindeer. It has taken him about three months to make the two-thousand-mile march. A second expedition was sent on the *Bear* by water.

It is thought that some of the whaling vessels may be saved. The whalers themselves were found to have survived the winter by living on wild reindeer and fish, varying this diet with an occasional polar bear when lucky enough to capture one. The steamers touch at Point Barrow but once a year, and there is no other regular means of communicating with that far-away point.



THERE is one chapter of the Zola case which we did not give in our recent account. It seems that the French Minister of War, on July 7, asserted on his honor that Dreyfus was guilty; that he was positive of his guilt. He also said that the proofs on which he based this statement were three letters, two written in '94 and one in '96. In reference to these, however, Colonel Picquart (peek-car) addressed a statement to the Prime Minister, in which he said that he was in position to prove to any competent tribunal that the two documents dated in '94 "cannot possibly

apply to Dreyfus, and that the one dated '96 has all the marks of forgery."

Matters were still further complicated when the next day after this statement was made public, Dreyfus' counsel made public the fact that none of the documents in question was produced at the trial of Dreyfus, and that his conviction was based on other evidence.

All of the above statements were made public in France, yet were not allowed in evidence before the court in the Zola trial, and as a consequence the French Government has given the world additional reasons for criticism, and is in a worse fix than ever. As has been stated, too much has been said, and the Government cannot hope now to free itself until the whole case against Dreyfus has been made public.



IT is anticipated that there may be serious difficulty in the East between Russia and some of the other powers.

Russia and Germany having secured a foothold in China, it is thought that their purpose is to secure control to such an extent as to crowd Great Britain out, or at least seriously to interfere with British trade interests in China.

There seems to be a general disposition on the part of the great powers to forget that such a nation as China exists, and to consider the territory as open for division among themselves. China may, however, prove a "surprise party" when the division is made, especially if she obtains the aid of one of the Great Powers.

Russia meanwhile is taking steps to strengthen her navy to be ready in case of trouble, and France, following closely in her footsteps, is doing the same, evidently with the same object in view.

To counteract such advantage as might be gained by this increase of naval power, England will add to her own navy sufficiently to more than counterbalance it. About twenty ships are being built by her, to be completed within the next three years. The general outlook therefore grows more threatening, and the United States, if she keeps the Philippines, may be drawn into the matter.



LEUTENANT BERNABY, of the *McCulloch*, had an exciting time in the harbor of Manila recently. He saw a boat starting out from the city and, supposing it to be Spanish, started immediately in a cutter to intercept it. In order to do so he had to run close inshore and expose himself to the fire of the Spanish gunners. He discovered, however, that the supposed Spaniard was Austrian, but the discovery was not made until he had with great intrepidity run in along the shore and exposed himself to great danger.

There was a very amusing incident recently in which Admiral Dewey figured. It seems that some time ago a number of despatches were received and forwarded to the Spanish commander. These despatches were intended for Admiral Dewey, and were

from the United States, congratulating him upon his great victory. They were not at all pleasant for the Spanish commander to read, but in spite of this he, with great courtesy, forwarded them to Admiral Dewey. When a British gunboat arrived recently with the despatches and mail, and requested permission to deliver these in Manila, Admiral Dewey, recalling the former mistake, gave the required permission, saying that he supposed the Spanish commander was entitled to a return of the courtesy which he had shown to him.

Aguinaldo, the chief of the insurgents, has caused reports to be issued, giving instructions to his court officers as to their proper uniforms, etc. He himself is to have as a badge of his dictatorship a gold whistle and other decorations.



MUCH anxiety is felt by our government in reference to the care of the Spanish prisoners turned over to the insurgents in the Philippines. The United States officers have, it is said, made an arrangement with the insurgents, to hold and care for the Spanish prisoners, the expense of their maintenance to be borne by our Government.

As the insurgents are themselves short of food, the poor Spanish prisoners are placed in a very awkward predicament. They have their hotel bills paid by the United States Government, but the hotel unfortunately is short of provisions and able to give them but very short allowances.



IT is believed that the difficulty with the Germans at Subig Bay has been much exaggerated in the newspapers. They say that their purpose was not to interfere, but simply to remove several persons from the place before it was attacked. The promptness with which the German war vessel *Irene* withdrew upon the appearance of the American vessels was an act of deference to our government, and, as we have said before, showed clearly that the Germans recognized that we had the prior right to settle the matter. It is not believed that the matter will be heard from further except in the newspapers.



ADMIRAL CANDIANI (căn-dē-ă-nē) arrived at Cartagena, Colombia, on Saturday the 23d of July, and promptly demanded that the Colombian government accept President Cleveland's award in the Cerruti case. The Italian admiral insisted that the money should be paid or a suitable guarantee given within twenty days.

It is believed that the claim will be paid at an early date, and that it will not be necessary to adopt such stern measures as the bombardment of the town.



Latest News July 25 the first regular expedition against Porto Rico landed at Guanica (gwă-nē'-cā). The plans had been changed in order to surprise and deceive the Spaniards.

Early in the morning, the *Gloucester*, in charge of Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, steamed into

the harbor to reconnoitre; the Spaniards were taken completely by surprise; the firing of a gun from the *Gloucester* was the first intimation they had of the presence of the American army.

There was little resistance, and the United States flag was soon flying over the town. For a while there was brisk firing from a detachment of Spanish soldiers, but this was soon silenced by a machine-gun brought ashore from the *Gloucester*. Four Spaniards were killed, but on our side there were no casualties.

July 26 a formal proposal in reference to terms of peace was received from Spain through M. Cambon (kon-bôn') the French Ambassador.

When diplomatic relations have been severed between two countries it is customary to carry on negotiations through the representative of some country friendly to each. M. Cambon is acting for Spain.

By opening negotiations Spain has acknowledged her defeat, and it is to be hoped that hostilities will soon cease.

July 26.—Yauco, Porto Rico, surrendered to General Garretson, after short but brisk fighting.

July 28.—Ponce (pôn'-thā) surrendered without resistance, the inhabitants welcoming our troops and saluting our flag with enthusiasm.

July 30.—Prince Bismarck died. He was in his eighty-fourth year.

July 30.—Terms of peace were discussed by M. Cambon, President McKinley, and Secretary Day. The result of the conference was submitted to Madrid.

July 31.—The battleship *Texas* arrived in New York harbor.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S REPORT.

U. S. FLAGSHIP *New York* (first rate), }
Off Santiago de Cuba, CUBA, July 15, 1898. }

SIR:—I have the honor to make the following report upon the battle with and the destruction of the Spanish squadron commanded by Admiral Cervera off Santiago de Cuba on Sunday, July 3, 1898.

The enemy's vessels came out of the harbor between 9:35 and 10 A.M., the head of the column appearing around Cay Smith at 9:31, and emerging from the channel five or six minutes later.

The positions of the vessels of my command off Santiago at that moment were as follows: The flagship *New York* was four miles east of her blockading station, and about seven miles from the harbor entrance. . . . The remaining vessels were in or near their usual blockading positions, distributed in a semicircle about the harbor entrance, counting from the eastward to the westward, in the following order: The *Indiana*, about a mile and a half from shore; the *Oregon*, the *Iowa*, the *Texas*, and the *Brooklyn*, the latter two miles from the shore west of Santiago. The distance of the vessels from the harbor entrance was from two and one-half to four miles, the latter being the limit of the day blockading distance. . . . The *Massachusetts* had left at 4 A.M. for Guantanamo for coal. Her station was between the *Iowa* and the *Texas*. The auxiliaries *Gloucester* and *Vixen* lay close to the land and nearer the harbor entrance than the large vessels, the *Gloucester* to the eastward and the *Vixen* to the westward. The torpedo-boat *Eric-*

son was in company with the flagship, and remained with her during her chase until ordered to discontinue, when she rendered very efficient service in rescuing prisoners from the burning *Vizcaya*. . . . The Spanish vessels came rapidly out of the harbor at a speed estimated at from eight to ten knots, and in the following order: *Infanta Maria Teresa* (flagship), *Vizcaya*, *Cristobal Colon*, and the *Almirante Oquendo*. The distance between these ships was about eight hundred yards, which means that from the time the first one became visible in the upper reach of the channel until the last one was out of the harbor, an interval of only about twelve minutes elapsed. Following the *Oquendo*, at a distance of about twelve hundred yards, came the torpedo-boat destroyer *Pluton*, and after her the *Furor*. The armored cruisers, as rapidly as they could bring their guns to bear, opened a vigorous fire upon the blockading vessels, and emerged from the channel shrouded in the smoke from their guns.

The men of our ships in front of the port were at Sunday quarters for inspection. The signal was made simultaneously from several vessels, "Enemy's ships escaping," and general quarters were sounded. The men cheered as they sprang to their guns, and fire was opened probably within eight minutes, by the vessels whose guns commanded the entrance. The *New York* turned about and steamed for the escaping fleet, flying the signal, "Close in toward harbor entrances and attack vessels," and gradually increased speed, until toward the end of the chase she was making sixteen and one-half knots, and was rapidly closing on the *Cristobal Colon*. She was not at any time

within the range of the heavy Spanish ships, and her only part in the firing was to receive the undivided fire from the forts in passing the harbor entrance and to fire a few shots at one of the destroyers, thought at the moment to be attempting to escape from the *Gloucester*.

The Spanish vessels, upon clearing the harbor, turned to the westward in column, increasing their speed to the full power of their engines. The heavy blockading vessels, which had closed in toward the Morro at the instant of the enemy's appearance, and at their best speed, delivered a rapid fire, well sustained and destructive, which speedily overwhelmed and silenced the Spanish fire. The initial speed of the Spaniards carried them rapidly past the blockading vessels, and the battle developed into a chase, in which the *Brooklyn* and the *Texas* had at the start the advantage of position. The *Brooklyn* maintained this lead. The *Oregon*, steaming at amazing speed from the commencement of the action, took first place. The *Iowa* and the *Indiana*, having done good work, and not having the speed of the other ships, were directed by me in succession, at about the time the *Vizcaya* was beached, to drop out of the chase and resume blockading stations. These vessels rescued many prisoners. The *Vixen*, finding that the rush of the Spanish ships would put her between two fires, ran outside of our own column and remained there during the battle and chase.

The skilful handling and gallant fighting of the *Gloucester* excited the admiration of every one who witnessed it and merits the commendation of the Navy Department. She is a fast and entirely unprotected

auxiliary vessel—the yacht *Corsair*—and has a good battery of light rapid-fire guns. She was lying about two miles from the harbor entrance to the southward and eastward, and immediately steamed in, opening fire upon the large ships. Anticipating the appearance of the *Pluton* and the *Furor*, the *Gloucester* was slowed, thereby gaining more rapidly a high pressure of steam, and when the destroyers came out she steamed for them at full speed, and was able to close at short range, where her fire was accurate, deadly, and of great volume. During this fight the *Gloucester* was under the fire of the Socapa battery.

Within twenty minutes from the time they emerged from Santiago harbor the careers of the *Furor* and the *Pluton* were ended, and two-thirds of their people killed. The *Furor* was beached and sunk in the surf; the *Pluton* sank in deep water a few minutes later. The destroyers probably suffered much injury from the fire of the secondary batteries of the battleships *Iowa*, *Indiana*, and *Texas*, yet I think a very considerable factor in their speedy destruction was the fire at close range of the *Gloucester's* battery. After rescuing the survivors of the destroyer, the *Gloucester* did excellent service in landing and securing the crew of the *Infanta Maria Teresa*.

The method of escape attempted by the Spaniards—all steering in the same direction, and in formation—removed all tactical doubts or difficulties, and made plain the duty of every United States vessel to close in, immediately engage, and pursue. This was promptly and effectively done. As already stated, the first rush of the Spanish squadron carried it past a number of the blockading ships which could not

immediately work up to their best speed; but they suffered heavily in passing, and the *Infanta Maria Teresa* and the *Oquendo* were probably set on fire by shells fired during the first fifteen minutes of the engagement. It was afterward learned that the *Infanta Maria Teresa's* fire-main had been cut by one of our first shots, and that she was unable to extinguish fire. With large volumes of smoke rising from their lower decks aft, these vessels gave up both fight and flight and ran in on the beach—the *Infanta Maria Teresa* at about 10:15 A.M. at Nima Nima, six and one-half miles from the Santiago harbor entrance, and the *Almirante Oquendo* at about 10:30 A.M. at Juan Gonzales, seven miles from the port.

The *Vizcaya* was still under the fire of the leading vessels; the *Cristobal Colon* had drawn ahead, leading the chase, and soon passed beyond the range of the guns of the leading American ships. The *Vizcaya* was soon set on fire, and at 11:15 she turned inshore and was beached at Acerraderos, fifteen miles from Santiago, burning fiercely, and with her reserves of ammunition on deck already beginning to explode.

When about ten miles west of Santiago the *Indiana* had been signalled to go back to the harbor entrance, and at Acerraderos the *Iowa* was signalled to "resume blockading station." The *Iowa*, assisted by the *Ericsson* and the *Hist*, took off the crew of the *Vizcaya*, while the *Harvard* and the *Gloucester* rescued those of the *Infanta Maria Teresa* and the *Almirante Oquendo*. This rescue of prisoners, including the wounded from the burning Spanish vessels, was the occasion of some of the most daring and gallant conduct of the day. The ships were burning fore and aft, their guns and

reserve ammunition were exploding, and it was not known at what moment the fire would reach the main magazine. In addition to this, a heavy surf was running just inside of the Spanish ships. But no risk deterred our officers and men until their work of humanity was complete.

There remained now of the Spanish ships only the *Cristobal Colon*, but she was their best and fastest vessel. Forced by the situation to hug the Cuban coast, her only chance of escape was by superior and sustained speed. When the *Vizcaya* went ashore the *Colon* was about six miles ahead of the *Brooklyn* and the *Oregon*, but her spurt was finished, and the American ships were now gaining upon her. Behind the *Brooklyn* and the *Oregon* came the *Texas*, the *Vixen*, and the *New York*. It was evident from the bridges of the *New York* that all the American ships were gradually overhauling the chase, and that she had no chance of escape. At 12:50 the *Brooklyn* and the *Oregon* opened fire and got her range—the *Oregon's* heavy shell striking beyond her—and at 1:20 she gave up without firing another shot, hauled down her colors, and ran ashore at Rio Torquino, forty-eight miles from Santiago. Captain Cook, of the *Brooklyn*, went on board to receive the surrender.

While his boat was alongside I came up in the *New York*, received his report, and placed the *Oregon* in charge of the wreck, to save her, if possible; and directed the prisoners to be transferred to the *Resolute*, which had followed the chase. Commodore Schley, whose chief of staff had gone on board to receive the surrender, had directed that all their personal effects should be retained by the officers. This order I did

not modify. The *Cristobal Colon* was not injured by our firing, and probably is not much injured by beaching, though she ran ashore at high speed. The beach was so steep that she came off by the working of the sea. But her sea-valves were opened and broken, treacherously I am sure, after her surrender, and despite all efforts she sank. When it became evident that she could not be kept afloat she was pushed by the *New York* bodily upon the beach—the *New York's* stern being placed against her for this purpose, the ship being handled by Captain Chadwick with admirable judgment—and sank in shoal water and may be saved. Had this not been done she would have gone down in deep water, and would have been, to a certainty, a total loss.

I regard this complete and important victory over the Spanish forces as the successful finish of several weeks of arduous and close blockade, so stringent and effective during the night that the enemy was deterred from making the attempt to escape at night, and deliberately elected to make the attempt in daylight. That this was the case I was informed by the commanding officer of the *Cristobal Colon*."

Admiral Sampson in addition gives an outline of the way the blockade of the harbor was maintained, and speaks of the magnificent work of the *Oregon* during the chase; and in conclusion states that the small loss to our side during the engagement was undoubtedly due to the excellent marksmanship of our gunners, which drove the Spaniards from their guns.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 32.

AUGUST 11, 1898

Whole No. 92

CONTENTS.

With the Editor.....	973
New Books.....	974
Peace Negotiations.....	977
News from Santiago.....	979
Shipment of Spanish Prisoners to Spain.....	980
The Trouble with Garcia.....	981
Arrangements for Raising the Spanish Ships.....	982
Ammunition Used in the Engagement with Cervera.....	983
Effects of Bombardment.....	984
General Linares' Report to Madrid.....	984
Fighting in Porto Rico.....	986
Capture of Ponce.....	986
News from Porto Rico.....	988
Death of Prince Bismarck.....	992
A Successful Swindle.....	992
Search for Andrée.....	994
The Situation in Austria.....	995
PRINCE BISMARCK.....	996



**With
the
Editor**

IN Admiral Sampson's report, the greater part of which was published in our issue of last week, he also gave the details of the blockade of the harbor. The plans were so carefully laid that each man had his particular duties to perform, and in those duties he was so carefully drilled that he could

Copyright, 1898, by THE GREAT ROUND WORLD Publishing Company

perform them without hesitation. Never for one moment, night or day, was vigilance relaxed; at night the searchlights of the vessels and the small boats of the patrol kept the entrance of the harbor under guard, and escape was impossible.

Cervera has been criticised for making his dash for freedom in the day-time. These critics have not realized the greater danger of attempting to leave at night through a partially obstructed but vigilantly guarded channel, for the speed of the vessels would necessarily have been much less than was possible in the day-time. While the actual destruction of the vessels was due to good marksmanship and splendid handling of the vessels, these were made possible by the well-carried-out plans for blockade, for which Admiral Sampson is entitled to great credit.

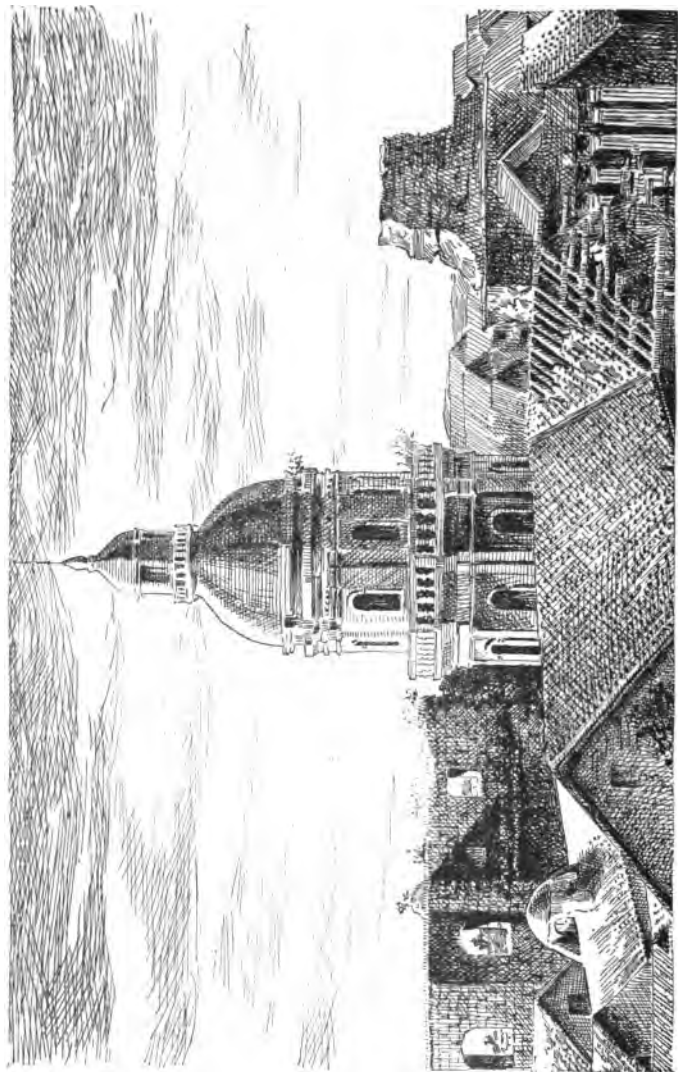
New Books

"How Two Boys Made Their Own Electrical Apparatus," by Thomas M. St. John. At the Electrical Show in New York last winter, one of the most interesting exhibits was that of a simple electrical apparatus made by the boys in one of the private schools of the city. This apparatus, made by boys of thirteen to fifteen years of age, was from designs by the author of this clever little book, and it was remarkable to see what an ingenious use had been made of old tin tomato-cans, cracker-boxes, bolts, screws, wire, and wood. With these simple materials telegraph instruments, coils, buzzers, current detractors, motors, switches, armatures, and an almost endless variety of apparatus were made. In his book Mr.

St. John has given directions in simple language for making and using these devices, and has illustrated these directions with admirable diagrams and cuts. The little volume is unique, and will prove exceedingly helpful to those of our young readers who are fortunate enough to possess themselves of a copy. For schools where a course of elementary science is taught, no better text-book in the first steps in electricity is obtainable. The price, \$1, is for copies sent postpaid; where a number are needed for class use, introduction rates will no doubt be made.

We have received from W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh, three excellent maps which we trust will be offered for sale in this country soon, as they should be in the hands of everybody interested in following current events. They are published in uniform size (15 x 18 inches) and in two forms: one at 1s. in paper, the other, neatly bound in cloth covers and mounted on muslin, at 2s.

The first is a map of the Klondike region, the second illustrates the Niger and Upper Nile question, and the third is of China. The publishers will send copies direct by mail from Scotland upon receipt of price.



THE CATHEDRAL AT MANILA, DESTROYED BY EARTHQUAKE. (From photograph.)

Current History



THE Spanish overtures for peace as made through M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, were the subject of long and careful deliberation on the part of the President and his Cabinet, July 30. The answer was delivered to M. Cambon late in the afternoon, to be cabled to the Madrid authorities.

While the transactions have been kept secret, the substance of the terms offered by the United States has been made public by the State Department. The United States requires Spain to evacuate Cuba and relinquish all claims of sovereignty to the island; the evacuation of Porto Rico and all other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and their cession to the United States, and also a like cession of one of the Ladrone Islands.

The United States is to hold Manila Bay, the city, and surrounding territory until peace is concluded, and it is determined what shall be done in reference to the future control of the Philippines. No claim for money indemnity was made.

During the discussion of the subject it was reported that word had been received from Admiral Dewey

Authority for pronunciation of proper names : Century Dictionary.

that Aguinaldo, chief of the insurgents in the Philippines, had assumed a defiant attitude, and would probably have to be handled in a very summary way, and that the insurgents may prove a serious obstacle to the early settlement of the Philippine question.

This report has been contradicted. It has since been stated that Admiral Dewey is on the most friendly terms with Aguinaldo, and that the report that Aguinaldo is making trouble was circulated from Spanish sources for the purpose of making trouble between the Americans and the insurgents.

It is believed that the Philippine matter will be allowed to lie over until the terms of peace have been settled in reference to the West Indies; and until coaling-stations are established in Micronesia. This name Micronesia (meaning small islands) is applied to the groups of small islands east of the Philippine group. Oceanica is divided into three large groups, Melanesia, Polynesia, and Micronesia.

The result of the discussion of the Cabinet was put in proper shape by Assistant Secretary of State John Moore, the expert on international law, and notice was sent to the French ambassador that the President would hand to him personally the reply of the United States at 2:30 in the afternoon.

It was expected that the ceremony of delivering the answer to the ambassador would be an extremely formal one, and over in a few minutes. There was, however, a very long discussion, lasting several hours, and Secretary Long, Admiral Sicard, and Assistant Secretary Adee of the State Department were called into consultation.

At the conclusion of the interview the French am-

bassador left with the important document, and had it translated into cipher and forwarded to Madrid.



THE city of Gibara (hē-bā-rā), on the northeast coast of Cuba, was surrendered the week before last. When the *Nashville* reached there the Spanish troops, consisting of 500 volunteers and 200 cavalry, retreated to Holguin.

An officer with an armed force was sent to demand the surrender. There was no resistance, and possession of the city was taken without a shot being fired on either side.



ORDERS have been issued to General Shafter to send the troops at Santiago north as soon as possible; they are to be encamped at Montauk Point, the eastern end of Long Island, until such time as there shall be no further danger of yellow fever.



SEÑOR ROS, the civil governor of Santiago, does not think that General Wood knows how to run city affairs; he thinks that it is absurd to insist upon the report of deaths occurring in the town the same day that they occur.

The Spaniards and Cubans have been so careless

about all matters relating to health, that it is a wonder that the entire population has not been swept off by disease of one sort or another. Now, however, the city will be managed on a different basis; the streets are being cleaned and strict sanitary regulations are being enforced. If any death occurs within the city limits it must be reported at once; if not reported the offence is punishable by thirty days' labor in the streets.

It was mentioned recently that several ships having cargoes of food had turned away from Santiago when it was learned that the Spanish tariff was to be maintained and the duties collected. It seems that the method of collecting Spanish duties heretofore has been a good deal of a farce; for instance, flour has been imported as plaster of Paris; the records show that very little, if any, flour has apparently been received at Santiago. The duty on plaster of Paris was very low, and that on flour very high; it was a very easy matter for the importers to bribe the Spanish officials to admit flour as plaster of Paris, and the duty was evaded in this way. Now, however, flour is flour and not plaster, and must be entered as flour.

The greater part of the Spanish soldiers will be shipped to Spain at an early date; affairs in Santiago will then, it is expected, settle down, and the new government work smoothly.



ARRANGEMENTS have been completed to ship all of the Spanish prisoners from Santiago by August 15; a number of Spanish transports have arrived, and others are on the way from Spain.

Three left Cadiz July 27, and several others three or four days later. The wives and families of the Spanish officers who surrendered will be given free transportation to Spain by the United States.



GENERAL SHAFTER has written to the Secretary of War, explaining the slight difficulty with General Garcia. In this letter he says that General Garcia was invited by him personally to go into the city of Santiago at the time he entered it, but Garcia declined on the ground that the Spanish civil officers were still retained in power. Shafter explained to him that these officers were continued in office as a matter of convenience.

He says further in his letter that the real difficulty was that General Garcia expected to be placed in command of Santiago, and, further, that Garcia had an additional grievance because his troops were replaced by an American detachment, after he had failed to prevent the entrance of 2,000 or 3,000 Spanish troops into the besieged city. General Garcia's assistance was purely voluntary, and General Shafter did not attempt to exercise any control over him.

Considerable apprehension has been expressed by many of the inhabitants of Santiago because it has been reported that the Cubans may be placed in charge of the city. They are evidently afraid that if the Cubans are placed in charge, the Spanish residents will be badly treated.



IT is said that the Government has contracted to pay \$50,000 for rubber bags to be used in raising the Spanish vessels off Santiago. The bags to be used are from twelve to fifteen feet in length and are attached to a long rubber pipe.

Divers carry the bags down and arrange them in the compartments of the vessel, and then they are filled with air forced in from above. The buoyancy of these bags is very great, for when filled with air from ten to twelve tons of water is displaced by each; it is estimated that less than two hundred of these bags will be required to raise one of the large vessels.

The *Cristobal Colon*, which is the least damaged of any of the ships, is lying on her beam ends, that is, on her side, with a very slight portion above the surface of the water; her guns on the side uppermost are pointing straight up in the air.

The air-bags will be placed in the vessel in such a way as to raise her so that she will be on an even keel; the pontoons will then be secured on each side of the vessel by chains passed under her keel; they will then be pumped out, and in this way she will be slowly raised, and then moved to a position of safety.

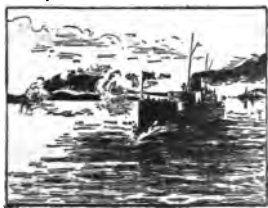
A second wrecking expedition has been sent to Santiago to assist in floating the Spanish warships. This consists of the German steamer *Senior*, which has just returned from Jamaica. The Merritt Wrecking Company hopes to have the *Colon* afloat within two weeks. Word has just been received that the *Maria Teresa* has been floated already, and is being kept clear of water by the use of her own engines.

Admiral Sampson under date of July 29 cabled that

the latter vessel would be taken to Guantanamo Bay as soon as a small leak somewhere in the bow of the ship had been located and closed.

The use of these rubber bags suggests a very interesting idea in reference to the safety of vessels. The question is: Cannot bags of this kind be carried in the different compartments of large vessels, and so connected with an air-pump in the engine-room as to be quickly filled with air in case of accident?

Of course it is often impossible in case of serious accident to repair or pump water out of a compartment which has been badly damaged; if, however, these bags were in place and were immediately filled with air they would force the water out, and their buoyancy would keep the vessel from sinking. The suggestion seems to be a practical one.



IN Admiral Sampson's report, the greater part of which we published last week, a list is given of the ammunition expended in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, as reported by the officers of the different vessels.

Very few persons have any idea of the enormous expense of a naval engagement. On one of the vessels, the *Iowa*, about 2,000 shots were fired, the large and small guns included, during the engagement. Basing the estimate upon the amount expended by this one vessel, the cost to our Government

of the destruction of Cervera's fleet in ammunition alone was in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000, and this does not include the cost of the guns, which can only be fired a certain number of times with safety.

✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻

THERE has been a good deal said about the effect of the bombardment of the Spanish forts. Since the surrender the fortifications have of course been carefully examined, and our officers were very much surprised to find that the terrific bombardment had so little material effect.

The projectiles from the *Vesuvius* seem to have been the only ones which seriously damaged the earth-works. Some parts of Morro Castle were demolished by the shells, and the buildings in the neighborhood of the fortifications were of course destroyed. The total damage, however, seems ridiculously small when compared with the enormous cost of the bombardment, estimated to have been over \$1,000,000. The country round about is strewn with pieces of shells and unexploded projectiles.



GENERAL LINARES, who was in command of the Spanish forces at Santiago, sent an official report to the Government at Madrid, July 12; a copy of this report has been translated and published.

The pitiable state of the Spanish troops is painted in true colors. In this report, addressed to the Minister of War, Linares says:

"I deem it my duty to address your Excellency, that the state of affairs may be explained; the enemy's lines are very near the town. . . . Our lines are in full view of them. . . . Troops sick in considerable proportion, but not sent to hospitals owing to the necessity of keeping them in the intrenchments, . . . which are simply ditches dug in the ground, without any permanent shelter for the men, who have nothing but rice to eat, and no means of changing or drying their clothes. . . . The solution of the question is ominously imposed upon us. Surrender is inevitable, and we can only succeed in prolonging the agony. The sacrifice is useless, and the enemy understands this. They tire out our men without exposing themselves." He closes his report by describing the kind of men composing his army. "They came here," he says, "three years ago, struggling against the climate, privations, and fatigue, and now they are placed in these sad circumstances where they have no food, no physical force, and no means of recuperating. The honor of arms has its limits, and I appeal to the opinion of the whole nation as to whether these long-suffering troops have not kept it safely many times since May 18, when they were subjected to the first cannonade. If it is necessary that the sacrifice be endured, for reasons of which I am ignorant, or that some one shall assume the responsibility of the unfortunate termination which I have anticipated and mentioned in a number of telegrams, I faithfully offer myself on the altar of my country for the one, and for the other I will retain the command for the purpose of signing the surrender, for my modest reputation is of little value as compared with the country's interest."

It is said that had the Spanish army and fleet at Santiago been unable to communicate with Spain the army would have surrendered earlier, and Cervera would never have attempted to leave the harbor. Orders from the Government at Madrid obliged them to act contrary to their better judgment.



THUS far there has been very little fighting in Porto Rico, and our troops have been welcomed with enthusiasm in most of the places, although we see frequent reports from Spain in which the loyalty of the Porto Ricans is mentioned.

July 26 the troops under General Garretson did some fighting in the neighborhood of the town of Yauco, about five miles from Guanica (gwā-nē-cā), where the first landing took place. The Spaniards were soon driven out of the town and the place occupied by our troops.



WHEN the *Dixie*, *Wasp*, and *Gloucester* arrived at the port of Ponce (pon-thā) on the morning of July 27, Captain Davis, of the *Dixie*, sent a boat to shore with a demand for the surrender.

The Spanish officials asked permission to telegraph to San Juan for instructions; this Captain Davis refused to grant. They, however, did send word, and told Captain Davis that the commander at San Juan ordered them to defend the place until the last.

When Captain Davis told them that they must surrender at once or he would bombard the town, they begged him not to, and he finally agreed to permit the garrison to leave.

Lieutenant Haines and a force of marines were sent ashore and took possession of the city hall; the colors of Ponce and La Playa were surrendered to them, and they are now on board the *Dixie*. Lieutenant Haines assumed the position of alcalde (äl-cäl-dä) or mayor, liberating all the political prisoners.

When General Miles arrived he found that arrangements for the landing had been made, and that the city was ready to welcome him. He arrived early in the morning of July 28, and immediately ordered General Ernst with his brigade to march upon the city of Ponce. The Spanish troops left that place without striking a blow.

A very funny thing happened to Major McKenzie. Calling a cab, he ordered the driver to take him to the "soldados" (söl-dä-dös, soldiers). The cabman started off at a great pace after the rear guard of the Spanish force, which was just leaving the town. As he drove up toward them they scattered, and it was a most absurd sight to see them running away from a cab and a single American soldier. The Major turned and told the driver that he wanted the American soldiers, and finally reached his destination.

The Spaniards might easily have captured the cab and its contents if they had not been so ready to run away.

Tuesday, August 2, Captain Goodrich, commander of the *St. Louis*, captured the towns of Arroyo and Guayama (gwä-yä-mä), and hoisted the Stars and

Stripes over both places. These towns are on the southeastern coast of the island, the latter being on a bay of the same name, the little village of Arroyo about five miles inland. The capture of these places will make it possible to land the troops forty miles nearer San Juan (san hō-än). General Miles' command has captured the little town of Coamo, about sixteen miles northeast of Ponce. Our forces met with no resistance in any of these places.



GENERAL MILES writes from Porto Rico that the volunteers are surrendering themselves, with arms and ammunition, and that four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the American army, and many are volunteering to serve them. They are bringing in supplies of all kinds.

Fourteen thousand dollars has already been collected at the custom-house at Ponce, and General Miles asks the Government to make special tariff regulations for Porto Rico to take the place of the Spanish duties, which are, many of them, unjust.

In his report to the War Department he says that the troops are in the best of health and spirits, and that the weather is delightful, and that he anticipates no insurmountable obstacle in the future.

It is believed that the entire force of the Spaniards will be concentrated in and about San Juan, and that they will make a desperate resistance at that point. Peace may be declared long before our troops reach there, however.

In the harbor of Ponce were found a large number

of lighters used for loading ships with sugar. These were of great value in disembarking soldiers.

As the soldiers were landed at the wharves, the inhabitants of the city crowded around and cheered them in the most friendly way. On every side were heard cries of "Viva los Americanos" (vē-vā lōs ā-mā-



GATEWAY IN PONCE, PORTO RICO.

rē-cā-nōs), "Buenas dias" (bwā-nās dē-ās), "Puerto Rico libre" (pwār-tō rē-cō lē-brā): ("Live the Americans," "Good-day," "Porto Rico free"). The troops were welcomed with almost as great enthusiasm as if they were returning to their native American towns; women and children were dressed in bright clothes, and there were general holiday rejoicings.

General Miles issued a proclamation to the people in Porto Rico in which he tells them that the war is against the kingdom of Spain, for the people of the United States, and for the cause of liberty, justice, and humanity; that the military forces had come to

occupy the island of Porto Rico bearing the banners of freedom, inspired by a noble purpose to seek the enemies of the United States and of Porto Rico. He goes on to say that they are released from all former political relations, and that he hopes that they will accept cheerfully the Government of the United States; that the purpose of the military forces of the United States is to overthrow Spain's authority and to give liberty to the beautiful island; that it is not their purpose to interfere with the laws and customs now existing, so long as they are just and right.

In this proclamation the General makes it quite clear that the inhabitants of the island have everything to gain from American government, and nothing to lose.

If reports are true the Spaniards are again showing their barbaric nature, in not only destroying property as they retreat, but in many cases killing and maiming the inhabitants, thus further injuring their cause.

The city of Ponce (pon-thā), which has just been surrendered to our troops, is situated about two miles from the coast and connected by a fine road with port of Ponce, where the import and export trade is transacted.

The business of the town is confined principally to sugar, coffee, and tobacco.

There are no definite records as to the date of the founding of the city, but it is believed to have been as early as 1600. Its growth was very slow until within the past fifty years, when it began to develop very rapidly, becoming a city in 1847. The inhabitants now number about 25,000.

The business part of the town is built of brick,

the suburban residences of wood. There are two churches, one of them Protestant, said to be the only Protestant church in the Spanish Antilles. There are three good hotels, a public library, three hospitals, a theatre, and a bank, and the city boasts of a fire department perfectly equipped with American apparatus. The climate is exceedingly healthful; although hot, it is dry, and yellow fever has never been known there.

The feeling toward the Americans in Porto Rico is shown by the proclamation of the alcalde (the mayor) of the little town of Yauco; it is very Spanish and high-flown in its language, of course. In it he says: "To-day the citizens of Porto Rico assist in one of her most beautiful feasts. The sun of America shines upon our mountains and our valleys on this day of July, 1898. It is a day of glorious remembrance for each son of this beloved island, because for the first time there waves over it the flag of the Stars, planted in the name of the Government of the United States of America by the Major-General of the American army, Señor Miles.

"Porto Ricans, we are, by the miraculous intervention of the God of the just, given back to the bosom of our mother, America, in whose waters nature placed us as people of America.

"Citizens, long live the Government of the United States of America! Hail to their valiant troops! Hail Porto Rico, always America!"

He dates this proclamation Yauco, Porto Rico, United States of America,—and yet Spain considers him one of her "loyal citizens."



AS briefly noted in our last number, the famous statesman and leader, Prince Bismarck, passed away on July 30. During the previous week he seemed to be so much better that his death came as a surprise to all Europe.

His illness dated from July 20, when he was first confined to his bed. He was the subject of the greatest care, and everything was done to prolong his life.

He never for a moment believed himself in danger until the last day, and took a great deal of interest in what was going on, discussing with his usual vigor and brilliancy the many questions of interest, such as the Spanish-American war, the Zola trial, etc.

His career was a remarkable one. It is strange that the two leading political figures of the time, Gladstone and Bismarck, should be taken in the same year. A sketch of Bismarck's life will be found as a supplement to this issue.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

PRINCE BISMARCK left written instructions in reference to his burial. His wish was to be buried in a selected spot in the Sachsenwald, and as an epitaph these simple words: "Prince von Bismarck, born April 1, 1815, died July 30, 1898. Faithful servant of Emperor William I." The German Emperor has sent a telegram to Prince Herbert Bismarck expressing his sympathy and requesting permission to have the dead statesman buried by the side of his grandfather, Emperor William I., at Berlin. It is believed, however, that Bismarck's clearly expressed wish will be carried out, and that he will be buried near his home.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

ANXIETY to get rich rapidly frequently makes men very foolish. A most successful swindle has just been brought to a close. A man pretended to have discovered a method for extracting gold from sea water; he claimed that in all sea-water there exists in solution a certain quantity of gold.

A company was formed for the purpose of extracting this gold; it was called the "Electrolytic Marine Salts Co."

The results of the experiments were apparently most successful; pure gold in considerable quantity was found in the vats where the sea-water was treated. This was unquestionably put in by the man who was running the whole business, but thousands of people thought they saw a fortune in the scheme, and bought shares, which were sold at a very low price.

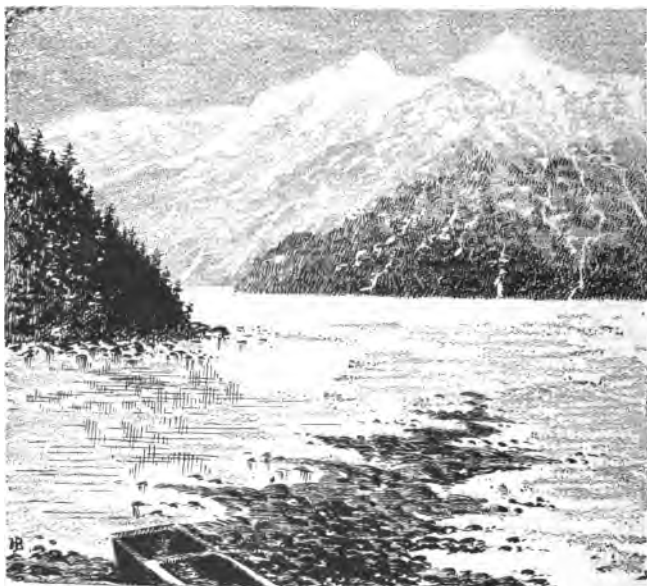
It is believed that the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, the one who organized the scheme, has carried many thousands of dollars to Europe with him.

No one suspected that anything was wrong until it was learned that Jernegan was purchasing government bonds in large amounts, and this led to inquiries on the part of the banks which cashed his checks; but before anything could be done Jernegan left the country. He told the officers of the company that he was going abroad to buy machinery. They seemed to believe very nearly everything that he told them, and he has "pulled the wool over their eyes" in a manner very satisfactory to himself.

Although it was said that instructions were sent to France to secure him, he was not arrested, and according to reports he is now in France.



WORD has been received from Vancouver, B. C., that Dr. Terwange, the young French scientist who has been there for some time getting supplies together and making preparations to go in search of Andrée, has left for Skaguay, Alaska. A balloon has been constructed in Vancouver capable of carrying five thousand pounds, and the country is to be crossed in this way. Supplies have been sent to St. Michaels



THE SKAGUAY RIVER, ALASKA.

near the mouth of the Yukon, and from there are to be distributed in caches or hiding-places where the party can find them if necessary. The search, it is believed, is to be confined to the northern part of Alaska, but the destination of the expedition has not

been made public. The doctor feels confident that somewhere in this region he will discover traces of Andrée. By using the balloon he expects to cover the ground much more rapidly and to be able to explore quickly a large amount of territory. He is to take with him eight others, who are to meet him at Skaguay, from which place the expedition is to start.



THERE seems to be more trouble brewing in Austria. The Emperor has recently taken matters into his own hands and has been carrying on the government in his own way. The trouble between the different races has, however, never been settled, and is likely to break out at any time and cause scenes similar to those which occurred about a year ago.

The two races, the Germans and the Slavs, are absolutely antagonistic to each other, and in order to obtain any peace at all the Emperor has to be constantly pacifying one or the other of the two.

As an experiment an attempt was made to use the Czech (chek), or Bohemian, as well as the German language as the court language, the officials being obliged to speak both. The German officials, however, made so much trouble in reference to this that the experiment has not been a success; they are even more violent than were the Czechs when the attempt was made to have them speak German.

Last year the controversy resulted in the most disgraceful scenes in the Reichsrath, or Austrian parliament. As explained in the December issues of **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD**, it has been impossible for the many races in Austria to agree upon the court language, which means that to be used by officials.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

THE death of Bismarck takes from the world another of its great leaders. Its occurrence so near the time of Gladstone's death is a coincidence. The two great men were very different, and both wielded great power in Europe.

Bismarck, like other great men, will not be properly measured for many years. The great influences and great deeds of his life are yet too recent to be fairly judged.

Born at Schoenhausen on the 1st of April, 1815, his childhood was spent in a simple way in the country, but during troublous times. He was a boy when Europe was recovering from the great upheaval due to the career of Napoleon, and there is little doubt that the talk of the time, the tales of those who had seen the desolation of Napoleon's conquering march through Prussia and the final uprising of the European states in their might to crush the conqueror, made an impression upon him. At that time all the states of what is now Germany were little kingdoms, each ruled by its petty king, with its small army, and, as the result of this division, powerless.

There is little doubt that then, at least, the first seeds were sown of that desire to make his fatherland a nation and a power which actuated his whole career.

As a boy he attended the University at Göttingen, and at eighteen he went to the University at Berlin; in 1835 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1836-37 held a legal office in Potsdam. He served in that city

his period of military service, which is required now, as then, of all Germans.

In 1847 he made his first appearance in political



OTTO VON BISMARCK. (AGE, SIXTY-TWO.)

circles, having been elected a member of the Parliament of Berlin. He then began to show the qualities of character for which he has always been best known. As a boy and young man he had always been a sports-

man and an athlete—almost a giant, deep-chested, strong, and full-voiced, fearless and brave.

It is told of him that when a student at Göttingen he was called up for some breach of rules before the President of the College, and appeared before him booted and spurred, with a stick in his hand and a bulldog at his heels.

During his college course he fought twenty-three of those student duels which are common in Germany, and was almost universally the winner.

When he entered upon his parliamentary or political career he showed these same traits. Being elected to a body largely composed of what might be called "old fogies," he appeared before them fearless, not afraid to express his own ideas, upsetting all their set rules of propriety and precedent. As he himself expressed it, he "came among these nonentities like pepper." He soon became in his own words, "the best-hated man in all Prussia."

It was a time when, as a result of the successful rising of the people, popular and democratic ideas were rampant; and Bismarck was strongly opposed to democracy, and believed strongly in an absolute king and a reigning nobility. He did not fear nor cater to the popular taste, but boldly opposed the current of the time.

He remained a strong figure, growing stronger in politics until, in 1861, William came to the throne as King of Prussia, when he was made Prime Minister or Chancellor.

From that time his cool head planned and the power in his hands was used to work everything into shape for the united Germany which was so dear to him.

In 1866 came the war with Austria, which was a victory for Bismarck, since to his energy and planning was largely due its successful outcome.

He recognized that the remaining things necessary for his project were to prevent interference on the part of Russia and to reduce France: the first he did by diplomacy, the second by the war of 1870-71, in which the complete triumph of Germany enabled him to see William crowned emperor of a united Germany at Versailles, in the grand palace of the French; and it must indeed have been a triumph to the boy, now grown a man, who had heard those tales of the great Frenchman's harsh treatment of the Germans years before—to see the first Emperor of Germany crowned in the palace of the enemy.

After this, the climax of his life, Bismarck remained Chancellor until the death of William and during the reign of his short-lived son, Frederick William. When William II. came to the throne it was not long before rumors got about of disagreement between Emperor and Chancellor, for although Bismarck was one of the strongest of believers in supremacy and authority, he did not care to be subjected to them himself; his was a strong, imperious nature.

But this new Emperor was young, had ideas of his own, and something of a will, so that after several disagreements Bismarck resigned in 1890. Since that time he has lived in retirement, except for some published criticisms of the policy of his country, much honored by the people, and the recipient of many courtesies and tributes from the Emperor.

Bismarck is best known as the "Iron Chancellor," and the "Man of Blood and Iron"—not enough known

for the softer traits that were beneath that sternness and strength and power that made him one of the world's greatest men.

Letters that he wrote to his sister, to his mother, and to his wife show the really human man beneath the "Iron." Requests for tobacco for the poor soldiers, words of praise for the bravery of the men whose brawn and courage won the battles, tears shed at the loss of his favorite dog, and the risk of his life to save a servant from drowning, show another side of the man.

The man who struggled with and overcame one who tried to assassinate him, although suffering from two bullet wounds, and then calmly went home and told his wife: "They have been shooting at me again, my dear, but there is no harm done"; the man who planned to defeat whatever powers might stand in the way of a united Germany, and did it, was the same man who wrote feelingly of the sufferings and bravery of the soldiers in the hospitals.

A strong, strange man of power was Bismarck—in his prime the greatest figure of Europe, and beloved by all his fellow-countrymen as the father of Germany.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 33.

AUGUST 18, 1898

Whole No. 93

CONTENTS.

With the Editor.....	1001
Letters	1002
New Books.....	1002
Vessels Captured by the <i>Badger</i>	1005
Arms for the Cubans.....	1008
News from Santiago.....	1008
The Morro Castle at Santiago.....	1009
News from Manila.....	1010
Preparations at Montauk Point, Long Island.....	1011
News from Porto Rico.....	1012
Lieutenant Hobson's Experiences.....	1015
Lieutenant Haeseler Presented with a Watch.....	1017
The War with Spain Ended.....	1019
Brief Summary of War News for July.....	1020
HOBSON TELLS HIS OWN STORY.....	1024



**With
the
Editor**

In this number we give the summary of war history for July. Previous summaries have been issued in numbers for June 2 and July 14. These with the one in this number give, in outline, a history of the war from its beginning to July 31.

Lieutenant Hobson's personal account of his fa-

Copyright, 1898, by THE GREAT ROUND WORLD Publishing Company

mous exploit is history too important to be omitted. We print it in this number, as nearly as possible in his own words.



Letters

EDITOR OF THE GREAT ROUND WORLD.

To settle a dispute will you answer this question in your next edition? Did *La Bourgogne* run into the *Cromartyshire*, or did *La Bourgogne* get run into?

My sister takes your paper, and I enjoy it every week.

Respectfully, A. J. G.

ROXBURY, MASS., August 9, 1898.

The *Bourgogne* ran into the *Cromartyshire*.

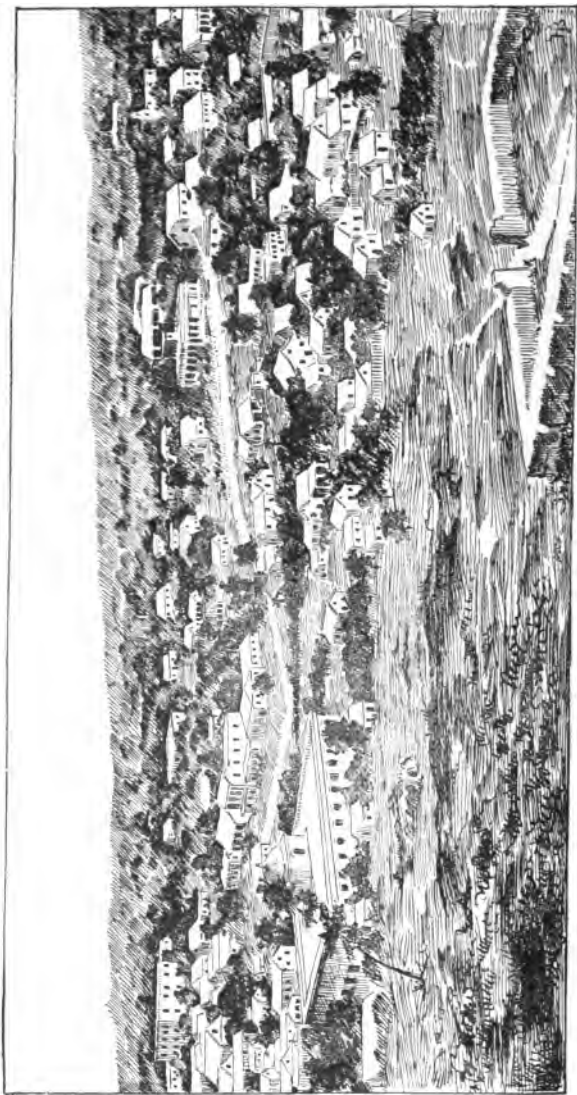
EDITOR.



New Books

Among many new books received from Germany is one which has given us much pleasure. To those of our readers who read German and who are fond of books of travel, we can most heartily recommend this really delightful book, which is entitled "Eine Moderne Kreuzfahrt," by Dr. Karillon. As the title "A Modern Crusade" suggests, it is the description of a trip to the Orient, through Italy, the Adriatic Sea, Korfu, the Ionian Sea, Greece, the Ægean Sea, the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirut, Lebanon, Baalbek, Damascus, along the Palestine coast, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Jericho, the Dead Sea, Egypt, Port Said, Cairo, Alexandria, and down the Nile to Gizeh and Sakkarah. We have

read many books of travel, but must say few have given us such satisfaction as this one. It is written in an easy, fluent, and attractive style, which is at times of poetical beauty, reminding us of those charming descriptions of Pierre Loti, and interspersed with a natural jovial humor which makes it exceedingly entertaining reading. At the same time the author proves that he is not only a keen observer and excellent story-teller, but also a scholar who is thoroughly acquainted with the history, archæology, and art of the countries which he traverses, by opportune excursions into history and art, which are by no means dry as such explanations often are, but at once instructive and entertainingly interesting. The book is beautifully printed in Roman type and illustrated by good half-tones from original photographs. It will form not only an interesting souvenir for all those who have been fortunate enough to make this trip, but also an excellent guide to all intending to visit the East, a valuable addition to every library, and entertaining reading to those who, unable to make the trip themselves, at least wish to make it mentally under the guidance of such an excellent cicerone as Dr. Karillon. The price of this charming book, bound in cloth, is \$1.95.



PONCE, PORTO RICO.

Current History



SUNDAY, July 2., the auxiliary cruiser *Badger*, manned by the Massachusetts and New Jersey Naval Reserves, commanded by Captain Snow, overhauled three large vessels off Nuevitas (noo-ā-vē-tās), on the coast of Cuba, where she has been maintaining the blockade. These vessels were a large sea-going tug, the troopship *San Fernando*, and the brigantine *Safi*.

On the 25th of July a white flag was sent down near the entrance of the harbor, and the lighthouse keeper came out and informed Captain Snow that the garrison wished to surrender.

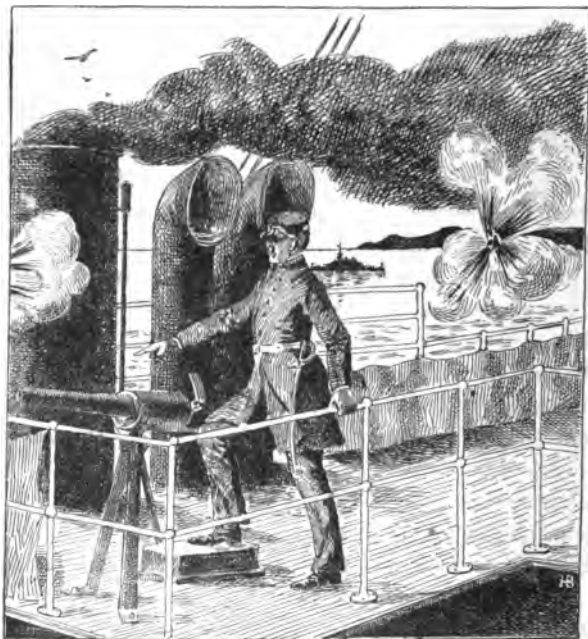
A few hours later a sloop with a number of refugees came out of the harbor, and Captain Snow was told by them that the town was being evacuated by the Spanish troops, and that the inhabitants would be glad to surrender; they also told him that the two Spanish gunboats in the harbor were to be sunk.

Before Captain Snow had time to communicate with the commodore of the fleet he was unexpectedly obliged to change his plans, for on the 26th of July the lookout reported three large vessels coming out of the harbor flying the Spanish flag.

The *Badger* was at once cleared for action and

Authority for pronunciation of proper names : Century Dictionary.

headed for the Spanish ships. Under each of the Spanish flags there appeared the Red Cross flag, and at the foremast of each vessel the yellow quarantine flag. The large tug was towing the other vessel, and



they evidently thought that the Red Cross and quarantine flags would prevent our ships from going near them.

You will remember that the Red Cross flag is supposed to be used only on ships bearing wounded or disabled soldiers, and should never be used to cover retreat or escape of troops.

The *Badger* soon overhauled the vessels, and a shot was fired across the bow of the tug as peremptory demand to stop. This she did quite quickly, and Captain Snow sent an officer on board, and also Surgeon Simpson.

They found on the tug sixty-five Spanish soldiers bandaged as if wounded or disabled. The surgeon, however, soon got at the truth of the case, and declared that most of the men were shamming.

On the other vessels there were two hundred and sixty-five soldiers; a few of these were sick with malaria and some few others wounded, but the whole thing was a clever dodge to enable the garrison to escape. It did not work, however, as all three vessels were sent as prizes to Dry Tortugas.

The soldiers were evidently on their way to Havana. Among them were many officers who were, it is believed, of higher rank than they admitted.

The value of the three prizes is about \$150,000. This will give the men of the *Badger* quite a nice little bit of prize money.

Sunday, July 23, a small sloop put out from the harbor and was picked up by the *Badger*. There were eight deserters from the Spanish army on board, who reported that in Nuevitas there were nine thousand soldiers, but that orders had been received to evacuate the town and march to Puerto Principe (pwār-to prēn-thē-pā). They also reported that the soldiers had not been paid for over a year, and that many of them were anxious to desert. The men on the sloop had been sent out to destroy the lighthouse, and took advantage of the opportunity to desert.

The captain of the *Badger* speaks very highly of

the Naval Reserves. He reports their marksmanship excellent, and that they are splendid fighters.



THE steamship *Wanderer* returned to Key West August 5. She has been to Cuba with arms and ammunition for the insurgents, and has been quite successful in landing in several places. A small number of insurgents from Colonel Carillo's forces were met, and about one-third of her cargo and twenty-five Cubans were put ashore. At the mouth of the Manati River in the province of Puerto Principe, on the night of July 30, she landed a similar quantity of arms and ammunition; from there she went to another point in the same province, where the rest of her cargo was put ashore. All three landings were made without the necessity of firing a shot.



IT appears that the conditions in Santiago in regard to health are very difficult. For generations the people there have lived without the least regard to sanitation, and in a state of filth which we of an American city could hardly comprehend.

Rubbish and refuse are thrown into the streets. There is practically no sewer system, and all the alleys and back streets smell very offensively because of decayed material and dirt. The inhabitants do not seem to comprehend what sanitation is. They pay very little attention to the orders which are

issued by the medical officers and by the governor of the city, and it requires a very strong hand and severe measures to force them to obey these orders. It will be a great credit to General Wood if no severe epidemic breaks out there.



NOW that we have captured Morro Castle at Santiago, it is of course interesting to know something of what it is like, especially since it appeared to be so hard for us

to silence it, and as it was so much thought of by the Spaniards.

It is a strange old place, very rich in all the points that make an old-fashioned castle. It has "frowning battlements," dungeons, drawbridges, and all the other accessories of the gloomy castles of the mediæval times. About all this, however, is to be found a very modern system of barbed-wire fencing. This was put there recently when the Americans were expected.

Perched far up on the rocks, armed with old-fashioned guns mostly, but also with some good ones, it is now entirely deserted. Among the cannon are some mortars that have been there since the early part of the seventeenth century, and there are many more bearing dates in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Among these, however, are to be found a number of mortars of most modern pattern, and a number of very high-class rifle-guns. It was evidently upon these that the Spaniards depended

largely. Morro's strength as a fortification lay in the fact that it was perched up so high that it was almost impossible for the guns of our fleet to aim high enough except from a considerable distance off shore, so far that the shots were many of them not so effective.



ON the night of July 31 a large force of the Spanish army, about three thousand, made a sortie from Manila and attacked our troops at the small town of Malate (mā-lā-tā).

The Spaniards evidently expected to surprise our men, but they did not succeed in doing so. After several desperate charges they were finally driven back and their lines broken by the terrific firing from our intrenchments. The second attack was made later in the night, but was also repulsed.

The Spaniards retreated into the bush and kept up an incessant fire on the road leading to Manila. They evidently expected that the Americans would follow up their advantage, making an attack on Manila. During the engagements our losses amounted to fifteen killed and a number wounded.

THE Spanish answer to our peace proposal has been received, but has not been made public. It has been the subject of careful consideration, and our Government has agreed upon a protocol—that is, a formal agreement which is a preliminary to the actual treaty of peace. Hostilities will be brought to a close at once if Spain accepts this proposition, which, it is said, requires her to do all that was required of her in our first proposition; that is, to relinquish her sovereignty over Cuba and Porto Rico, surrender her troops, and withdraw them from that territory. In the mean time the campaign in both places is being pushed, and the necessity of making a quick decision urged upon the Spanish Government; for if we meet with serious losses because of delay on her part, she will be held responsible.



PREPARATIONS are being rushed for the reception of the troops from Santiago at Montauk Point. Orders have been given for thousands of tents, and it is believed that everything will

be in shape to receive the detachments as they arrive from Santiago. The first detachment arrived the latter part of last week. All of the tents on hand in New York were sent forward and arrangements made with the Long Island Railroad for the transportation of the troops.

It is believed that if the weather proves good a large number of the troops will be landed from the

transports near the point. This can be done in small boats without danger. If the troops can be landed directly from the ships and at a point near the camping-place, many of the quarantine delays will be avoided.

Coming as they do from a yellow-fever district, the quarantine regulations would prevent them from being landed near New York city until a number of days after their arrival.



THE progress of General Miles' army in Porto Rico continues to be highly successful. He has stated that he does not want any more troops, and that he will have no difficulty in winning with what he has.

On the 5th, Guayama (gwā-yā-mā) was taken with practically no resistance.

As our forces under General Haines approached the town they were fired upon by the Spanish troops, and there was for some little time very brisk firing on both sides.

Quite near the town the highway enters a defile or cut in the mountain-side; this cut is from half to three-quarters of a mile long. The Spaniards had hidden themselves on the hillsides surrounding this place, which formed an excellent position from which to ambush our troops.

They had also built a barricade across the road, and from behind this barricade there was a terrific fire; but the shots were aimed so high that they did no damage.

Detachments were sent out on either side of the

road to dislodge the Spaniards, who soon retreated beyond the town. Our loss was three men wounded.

Guayama is a city of sixteen thousand inhabitants, on the southeastern coast, and next to Ponce the most



GENERAL JAMES H. WILSON,
Military Governor of Ponce.

important town on the south side of the island. It is thirty-six miles east of Ponce.

After a short time a flag of truce was sent down the road, and the statement made that the town surrendered unconditionally. As General Haines' staff rode through the town, all the houses were closed and the place appeared to be deserted. In a short time the people began to put their heads out of windows;

and after they had tried this two or three times without getting shot, some one started the cry, "Long live the Americans!" and the people then swarmed out, taking up the cry and enthusiastically cheering the soldiers.

While General Haines was making the arrangement for the protection of the town, bombardment began by the Spaniards on the hills. They did not seem to be able to hit anything; but the troops were ordered out, and began firing.

This desultory exchange of shots was kept up for about half an hour, when the general ordered that two dynamite-guns be brought to bear upon the Spaniards. Three shots from these dispersed the enemy.

• The Spaniards appear to have little fear of rifle fire, however well aimed; but when the dynamite is brought into play, that is too much for them.

On the 9th, the army occupied and took Coamo, a town some miles east of Ponce, and inland. There was but little resistance and only about a half-hour's fighting, in which we had six wounded, one seriously. The Spaniards' loss was not ascertained.

On the same day quite a serious skirmish took place on the road, five miles north of Guayama, the city which was taken on the 5th. About two hundred Ohio troops were ambushed there, and a courier was sent back with the request that the dynamite-gun be sent up promptly.

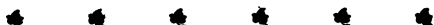
This was done, but during the time required to get the reinforcements to them, Companies A and C of the Fourth Ohio had been subjected to a very severe fire. Upon the arrival of the reinforcements

an attack was made upon the blockhouse, around which the Spaniards were rallied. The first shot from the dynamite-gun landed very near this house and threw the Spaniards into a state of panic, and they disappeared on a run. There were several of our men wounded in this action, but none killed.



A DESPATCH has been received from San Juan, Porto Rico, by way of Madrid, which says that Colonel San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, has been court-martialled and shot for retreating from the place without making any resistance.

He was tried for cowardice in the face of the enemy and found guilty. This is one of the most serious crimes that a soldier may be guilty of.



SO much has been said about Lieutenant Hobson and the *Merrimac* that no history would be complete that neglected to tell the story of this now-famous exploit in the hero's own words.

While in New York City recently, Lieutenant Hobson was entertained by a number of gentlemen, and in answer to questions told the story. We give this account in his own words as a supplement to this number. It is rather curious to note that the whole story is told with scarcely a reference to himself. He has been called upon to

give an account of his experiences many times, and thus far has seldom mentioned himself. The general impression left upon his hearers has been of a spectator telling of an exploit in which he was not personally concerned.

An entertainment was given in New York City the week before last for the benefit of the families of the soldiers and sailors. Lieutenant Hobson was present, and acted as presiding officer. The whole entertainment was one of patriotic demonstration. When Lieutenant Hobson was introduced, for several minutes it was impossible for him to make himself heard because of the cheering. The whole house waved flags, and shouted and cheered until they were hoarse. When he succeeded in making himself heard, Lieutenant Hobson in a clear voice, which could be heard in every part of the house, spoke most eloquently of the soldiers and sailors as he had seen them during his career; and told anecdotes which illustrated their absolute disregard of danger at all times. He spoke of the falling overboard of one of the naval cadets when off on a cruise, and how quickly the sailors went overboard to his rescue; at another time when, in a heavy gale, a man fell from the rigging, the men were in the life-boat before almost the order was given; and when this boat was capsized in the heavy sea, without thought of danger other men ran for the second boat to rescue their comrades.

His reference to the sinking of the *Merrimac* in Santiago was in a measure but a repetition of the story which we tell elsewhere. He spoke of the great bravery shown by the soldiers when attacking the defences at Santiago. This attack he witnessed from the win-

dows of the building where he was imprisoned. These advances of the soldiers were, he said, in the face of the flanking fire, which was making fearful havoc in the lines.

When the lieutenant in telling his story mentioned the Spanish commander-in-chief, Cervera, the mention of the name was met with three rousing cheers for the brave Spaniard. The entertainment was a very successful one.



WE all know how superstitious sailors are. They have been noted for their superstition from time immemorial. The Roman sailors used to consult oracles before sailing, in order to be sure to sail at just the right time; and sailors all over the world have kept up strange customs.

The battleship *Texas* has been considered unlucky by the sailors—or, as they called it, “hoodooed.” It seems that they consider Lieutenant Haeseler was responsible for removing the “hoodoo” from the vessel because he altered the position of some of the guns, and, as the sailors thought, thus enabled the *Texas* to do such splendid work off Santiago.

The crew contributed money to buy a handsome watch and chain for the lieutenant, and it was presented to him several days ago.

Inside the case of the watch there is the following inscription: “Lieut. Francis J. Haeseler, from the crew of the battleship *Texas*, in recognition of his

1018 Lieutenant Haeseler Presented with a Watch

services in converting this vessel from the old hoodoo to the new hero."

The men requested Captain Philip to make the presentation of the watch. Members of the crew were mustered on the quarter-deck, and Captain Philip made a brief address, in the course of which he said: "Lieutenant Haeseler, the members of the crew of this ship desire me on their behalf to present you with this testimonial, in order to show their appreciation of your work in placing the turret-guns in such a position that the men could do honor to their country and credit to themselves." In answering, Lieutenant Haeseler said he was more successful in fixing guns than in making speeches, but he added: "No matter how well a gun is fixed it is no good unless the man behind it knows how to handle it; and the men of the *Texas* certainly know how to handle their guns." He spoke very happily, and his speech met with a round of applause. The men are very fond of him. They were very well pleased when he mentioned their bravery at the time that the shell entered the *Texas* and exploded, wounding a number of the men. He spoke of finding the men in the adjoining compartment doing their duty at this trying time without excitement, although at any moment a second shell might have exploded among them.

The watch given to Lieutenant Haeseler is a beautiful one. On the face it has a beautiful engraving, a representation of the *Texas* in fighting trim; on the back is Lieutenant Haeseler's monogram. As a charm on the end of the chain is a miniature twelve-inch gun with a fine diamond in the muzzle and another in the breech.

The war is over. August 12 the peace protocol was signed by M. Cambon as representative of Spain, and William R. Day, Secretary of State, as representative of the United States.

President McKinley immediately issued a proclamation suspending hostilities.

The protocol or preliminary draught of the treaty of peace provides for the relinquishment by Spain of all claim to sovereignty over Cuba, thus making Cuba free and independent so far as Spain is concerned. Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and also one of the Ladrone Islands in the Pacific, are to become the property of the United States; and the city, bay, and harbor of Manila are to be occupied and held by the United States until the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.

Commissioners are to be appointed to negotiate and conclude the treaty of peace, and are to meet in Paris not later than October 1 for this purpose. Spain is to immediately evacuate the islands of the West Indies, arrangements for the evacuation to be made by commissioners who are to meet at Havana and San Juan, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS FOR JULY.

July 1—General Shafter reports the beginning of a general assault on Santiago. General Lawton's division carries El Caney, a suburb of the city, and the Roosevelt Rough Riders, with the First and Tenth Infantry, take San Juan, another suburb, after desperate fighting, with heavy losses.

July 2—The Spaniards make unsuccessful efforts to retake San Juan. Admiral Sampson's fleet continues shelling Morro Castle and other forts, doing great damage.

July 3—Admiral Cervera's squadron dashes for liberty from Santiago harbor, but is headed off by Sampson's ships, and destroyed. The first Manila expedition is reported by Admiral Dewey to have joined him, after stopping at the Ladrone Islands and capturing the Spanish officers there.

July 4—Rear-Admiral Sampson reports the destruction of Admiral Cervera's entire fleet, the *Vizcaya*, *Cristobal Colon*, *Oquendo*, *Maria Teresa*, *Pluton*, and *Furor*, in an effort to leave Santiago harbor. General Shafter reports that he has demanded the surrender of Santiago, which has been refused.

July 5—Camara's fleet enters the Suez Canal; his three torpedo-boat destroyers, however, start from Port Said back to Spain.

July 6—The Senate votes to annex Hawaii. The President issues a proclamation of thanksgiving for victories. Hobson and his men are exchanged. The *Texas* sinks the cruiser *Reina Mercedes* in San-

- tiago harbor. The cruiser *Alfonso XII.* is sunk in attempting to escape from Havana harbor. Camara and his fleet ordered back to Spain from Suez.
- July 7—The President signs the Hawaiian annexation resolutions and the *Philadelphia* is ordered to go to Honolulu to raise the flag of the United States over the islands. Admiral Dewey reports that the American troops of the first Manila expedition have landed at Cavite, and that on July 3 Aguinaldo proclaimed himself President of the Philippine republic.
- July 8—The armistice between the United States and Spanish forces at Santiago is extended until noon of July 9, in order to allow General Linares to communicate with Madrid.
- July 9—General Shafter reports that the armistice at Santiago has been extended until 4 p.m., July 10.
- July 10—Santiago refuses to surrender. Thousands of refugees leave the city and seek American protection. The *St. Louis* reaches Portsmouth, N. H., with 692 Spanish prisoners, including Admiral Cervera and Captain Eulate, of the *Vizcaya*.
- July 11—Artillery attack on Santiago is reported to have begun. General Miles reaches Cuba.
- July 12—General Toral again refuses to surrender Santiago.
- July 13—General Miles reports that a truce has been arranged until noon July 14 at Santiago. Admiral Dewey reports having sent the *Raleigh* and *Concord* to Grande Island, Subig Bay, on information that insurgents had been prevented, on July 7, by a German warship, from attacking Spaniards.
- July 14—General Toral surrenders Santiago city and

about one-third of Santiago province to the American army under Generals Miles and Shafter on condition that his troops shall be sent back to Spain.

July 16—General Shafter cables that General Toral, under authority from Madrid, has finally surrendered, the only condition being that the United States shall send the soldiers back to Spain.

July 17—The American flag is raised at noon over Santiago, after the Spanish army had marched out and laid down its arms.

July 18—The President issues a proclamation, which is sent to General Shafter, ordering that the local regulations of conquered territory shall be disturbed as little as possible.

July 20—General Miles reports that he is ready to leave Guantanamo Bay with transports for Porto Rico, but that a naval convoy is lacking.

July 21—General Miles, with transports and a convoy, leaves Guantanamo for Porto Rico. General Calixto Garcia, of the Cuban army, near Santiago, formally resigns and withdraws his forces because of non-recognition by General Shafter.

July 22—General Miles reports the progress of the Porto Rico expedition from Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti. General Anderson at Manila reports that Aguinaldo has declared a dictatorship and that the Philippine natives expect independence.

July 23—Two thousand Cubans at Santiago draw up a petition to President McKinley, asking that Spanish officials at Santiago shall be removed.

July 24—General Shafter reports that 8,000 Spanish troops at San Luis and Palma Soriano, in the sur-

rendered district, have laid down their arms to Lieutenant Miley.

July 25—General Miles, with the Porto Rico expedition, begins landing near Ponce, south coast.

July 26—Spain, through the French ambassador at Washington, formally asks President McKinley to name terms upon which the United States will be willing to make peace.

July 27—The American forces advance to Yauco, Porto Rico, meeting some Spanish opposition.

July 28—General Brooke, with soldiers on the *St. Louis*, *St. Paul*, and *Massachusetts*, leaves Newport News for Porto Rico to join General Miles.

July 29—Reports are received of the surrender of the Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, on July 27, to Capt. C. H. Davis, of the *Dixie*, and of the city of Ponce to General Miles' soldiers on July 28.

July 30—The President communicates to M. Cambon, French ambassador, conditions with which Spain must comply before the United States will begin peace negotiations.

July 31—The battleship *Texas* reaches New York from Guantanamo.

HOBSON TELLS HIS OWN STORY.

"IT was dark when we started in toward the strait," said Lieutenant Hobson, in telling his story, "and it was darker when we got the ship into position. We all knew that we were taking desperate chances, and in order to be unencumbered when we got into the water, we stripped down to our underclothing. The ship gave a heave when the charges exploded, and as she sank with a lurch at the bow we got over her sides. That we got into the water is nearly all we know of what happened in that rather brief period. Some sprang over the ship's sides, but more than one of us was thrown over the rail by the shock and the lurching of the ship.

"It was our plan to escape on a catamaran float which lay on the roof of the midship house. One of the greatest dangers of the thing was that of being caught in the suction made by the ship as she went down, so we tied the float to the taffrail, giving it slack line enough, as we thought, to let it float loose after the ship had settled into her resting-place. I swam away from the ship as soon as I struck the water, but I could feel the eddies drawing me backward in spite of all I could do. That did not last very long, however, and as soon as I felt the tugging cease I turned and struck out for the float, which I could see dimly bobbing up and down over the sunken hull.

"The *Merrimac's* masts were plainly visible, and I could see the heads of my seven men as they followed my example and made for the float also. We had expected, of course, that the Spaniards would investigate

the wreck, but we had no idea that they would be at it as quickly as they were. Before we could get to the float several rowboats and launches came around the bluff from inside the harbor. They had officers on board and armed marines as well, and they searched that passage, rowing backward and forward, until the next morning. It was only by good luck that we got to the float at all, for they were upon us so quickly that we had barely concealed ourselves when a boat with quite a large party on board was right beside us.

“Unfortunately, we thought then—but it turned out afterward that nothing more fortunate than that could have happened to us—the rope with which we had secured the float to the ship was too short to allow it to swing free, and when we reached it we found that one of the pontoons was entirely out of the water and the other one was submerged. Had the raft lain flat on the water, we could not have got under it, and would have had to climb up on it, to be an excellent target for the first party of marines that arrived. As it was, we could get under the raft, and by putting our hands through the crevices between the slats which formed its deck we could hold our heads out of water and still be unseen. That is what we did, and all night long we stayed there with our noses and mouths barely out of water.

“None of us expected to get out of the affair alive, but luckily the Spaniards did not think of the apparently damaged, half-sunken raft floating about beside the wreck. They came to within a cable’s length of us at intervals of only a few minutes all night. We could hear their words distinctly, and even in the darkness could distinguish an occasional glint of light

on the rifle-barrels of the marines and on the lace of the officers' uniforms. We were afraid to speak above a whisper, and for a good while—in fact, whenever they were near us—we breathed as easily as we could. I ordered my men not to speak unless to address me, and with one exception they obeyed.

“After we had been there an hour or two, the water, which we found rather warm at first, began to get cold, and my fingers ached where the wood was pressing into them. The clouds, which were running before a pretty stiff breeze when we went in, blew over, and then by the starlight we could see the boats when they came out of the shadows of the cliffs on either side, and even when we could not see them we knew that they were still near, because we could hear very plainly the splash of the oars and the grinding of the oar-locks.

“Our teeth began to chatter before very long, and I was in constant fear that the Spaniards would hear us when they came close. It was so still then that the chattering sound seemed to us as loud as a hammer, but the Spaniards' ears were not sharp enough to hear it. We could hear sounds from the shore almost as distinctly as if we had been there, we were so close to the surface of the water, which is an excellent conductor, and the voices of the men in the boats sounded as clear as a bell. My men tried to keep their teeth still, but it was hard work, and not attended with any great success at the best.

“We all knew that we would be shot if discovered by an ordinary seaman or a marine, and I ordered my men not to stir, as the boats having officers on board kept well in the distance. One of my men disobeyed my orders and started to swim ashore, and I

had to call him back. He obeyed at once, but my voice seemed to create some commotion among the boats, and several of them appeared close beside us before the disturbance in the water made by the man swimming had disappeared. We thought it was all up with us then, but the boats went away into the shadows again.

"There was much speculating among the Spaniards as to what the ship was and what we intended to do next. I could understand many of the words, and gathered from what I heard that the officers had taken in the situation at once, but were astonished at the audacity of the thing. The boats, I also learned, were from the fleet, and I felt better, because I had more faith in a Spanish sailor than I had in a Spanish soldier.

"When daylight came, a steam launch full of officers and marines came out from behind the cliff that hid the fleet and harbor, and advanced toward us. All the men on board were looking curiously in our direction. They did not see us. Knowing that some one of rank must be on board, I waited until the launch was quite close, and hailed her.

"My voice produced the utmost consternation on board. Every one sprang up, the marines crowded to the bow, and the launch's engines were reversed. She not only stopped, but she backed off until nearly a quarter of a mile away, where she stayed. The marines stood ready to fire at the word of command, when we clambered out from under the float. There were ten of the marines, and they would have fired in a minute had they not been restrained.

"I swam toward the launch, and then she started

trade there will be as remarkable as that of Chicago after the great fire.

Spain, by her treatment of the colonies, crippled their resources, and business had to be done under the greatest disadvantages.

In our issue of August 4, when speaking of the new war bonds, it was stated that the interest to be paid on these bonds was four per cent. Our attention has been called to the error, and we hasten to correct it. Three per cent is correct.

Our attention has also been called to another very interesting point; and that is, that in spite of the enormous demand for the war bonds, deposits in savings-banks have increased. This does not by any means argue that the people have not preferred the bonds to depositing their money in savings-banks, but rather that the desirability of saving has been impressed upon a great many persons who have not saved heretofore.



Letters *Editor of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD.*

DEAR SIR:—I am not a direct subscriber to THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, but I get it every week at the news depot in Newport. I see that other people ask you questions and get answers, so I thought that I would ask you some.

I am greatly interested in the new metal, aluminum. Can you tell me what aluminum is made of? Is it very strong? Can it be bent without being broken? Where is it made? Into what forms is it made? That is, does

it come in sheets like tin, or otherwise? Is it easily melted?

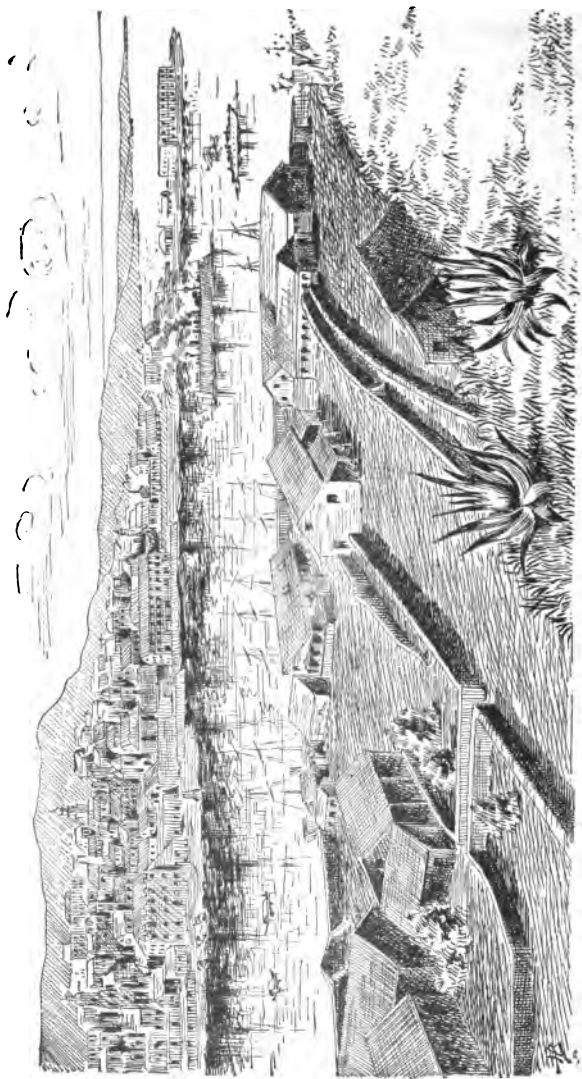
Yours truly,

MIDDLETOWN, R. I.

GEORGE A. B.

We have delayed answering your inquiry in order that we might give more space to the answer.

The most striking property of aluminum is its lightness. It weighs about one-third as much as steel; strength is about that of cast-iron. It is quite brittle, and under certain conditions becomes disintegrated or rotten, and crumbles away. It will be remembered that the yacht *Defender* was coated with aluminum. This coating became so rotten that it has had to be entirely stripped off. Aluminum is furnished for commercial purposes in the form of wire, sheets, and bars. It is extremely ductile—that is, can be rolled out very thin, almost as thin as gold-leaf, or can be drawn into the finest wire. Aluminum exists as an element in a great many minerals. It is most generally extracted from clay, and is now manufactured very extensively in this country, the largest works being near Pittsburgh, Pa., and at Milwaukee, Wis. The use of electric processes for the extraction of aluminum has greatly reduced the price. Aluminum melts at a temperature of 1300° Fahrenheit—somewhat over twice that necessary to melt lead, and about half that necessary to melt cast-iron.



HAVANA—CASA BLANCA.

Current History



IN our issue of last week, for lack of space we were obliged to omit the full text of the protocol signed by the representatives of Spain and of the United States as a preliminary to the treaty of peace. It is as follows:

"His Excellency M. Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic at Washington, and Mr. William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, having received respectively to that effect plenary powers from the Spanish Government and the Government of the United States, have established and signed the following articles, which define the terms on which the two Governments have agreed with regard to the questions enumerated below, and of which the object is the establishment of peace between the two countries, namely:

"ART. 1.—Spain will renounce all claim to all sovereignty over and all her rights over the island of Cuba.

"ART. 2.—Spain will cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico and the other islands which are at present under the sovereignty of Spain in the Antilles, as well as an island in Ladrone Archipelago, to be chosen by the United States.

"ART. 3.—The United States will occupy and retain

Authority for pronunciation of proper names: Century Dictionary.

the city and bay of Manila and the port of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control and form of government of the Philippines.

"ART. 4.—Spain will immediately evacuate Cuba, Porto Rico, and the other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles. To this effect each of the two governments will appoint commissioners within ten days after the signing of this protocol, and those commissioners shall meet at Havana within thirty days after the signing of this protocol, with the object of coming to an agreement regarding the carrying out of the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Cuba and other adjacent Spanish islands; each of the two Governments shall likewise appoint within ten days after the signature of this protocol other commissioners, who shall meet at San Juan de Porto Rico within thirty days after the signature of this protocol, to agree upon the details of the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles.

"ART. 5.—Spain and the United States shall appoint to treat for peace five commissioners at the most for either country. The commissioners shall meet in Paris on October 1, at the latest, to proceed to negotiations and to the conclusion of a treaty of peace. This treaty shall be ratified in conformity with the constitutional laws of each of the two countries.

"ART. 6.—Once this protocol is concluded and signed, hostilities shall be suspended, and to that effect in the two countries orders shall be given by either Government to the commanders of its land and sea forces as speedily as possible.

"Done in duplicate at Washington, read in French and in English by the undersigned, who affix at the foot of the document their signatures and seals, August 12, 1898."

The President on August 16 appointed the two commissions to adjust the matter of the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico. The commission for Cuba is as follows:

Major-Gen. James F. Wade, Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, Major-Gen. Matthew C. Butler.

For Porto Rico—Major-Gen. John R. Brooke, Rear-Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Brig.-Gen. William W. Gordon.



IT is estimated that the war has cost thus far about \$150,000,000, or about \$1,250,000 a day. The appropriations made by Congress to cover the cost of the war aggregate over \$350,000,000.

Although the war is over, the expenses will not cease for many a long day to come. We must garrison Porto Rico, Cuba, and Manila. This will require the maintenance of a large army.

We have in addition to this to think of the question of pensions. A great many men will no doubt seek pensions because of broken health due to their campaign in the tropics.

So far as the actual payment of money is concerned, we have of course gained largely in excess of our losses.

It is estimated that Porto Rico alone would be cheap at the price of the entire expense of the war.

If to this we add Cuba and the coaling-stations in the islands of the Pacific, our gains from the war will show a large balance in our favor. Nothing of course can compensate for the loss of life, although our loss has been exceedingly small when compared with that on the Spanish side.

Undoubtedly the families of the men killed will be well provided for. The country feels too grateful to the soldiers not to respond handsomely when contributions are called for. Already large sums of money have been raised for this purpose, and efforts are being made to add to these. Entertainments, public and private, are being held all over the country, and the results are most gratifying.



WHEN the Government authorized the issue of the war revenue bonds, it was provided that the bonds should not be sold except at the face value, and that a preference should be given to the smaller bids. This was for the purpose of making it a popular loan, and to enable people of small means to purchase the bonds.

Many bankers in the country offered to take all the bonds at an advanced price, as they are eagerly sought by investors and for business purposes.

It is the custom of business men to use *collaterals*, as bonds and other securities are called, in their business; as, for instance, when a man wishes to borrow money for temporary use, he goes to a bank and leaves as security bonds, stocks, etc.

Government bonds are more desirable for this purpose than any other description of security, for the

reason that the full face value of the bonds can be borrowed; whereas other securities which have a fluctuating value, when deposited as security for a loan must be in excess of the amount of the money borrowed.

In their eagerness to obtain the war bonds the speculators have resorted to all kinds of subterfuges, the most common of which was to have a great many persons subscribe, ostensibly for themselves, for the bonds, these subscriptions being sent in and so arranged that the speculators were able to secure the bonds when issued to the subscribers.

As the bonds almost immediately after being issued bring an advance of from two to three and one-half per cent, it was a very easy way of making money.

On every million dollars' worth of bonds obtained, the speculators could make from twenty-five to thirty-five thousand dollars.

This bogus bidding is being investigated carefully by the Government; and while it is believed that it will not be possible to punish parties guilty of it, such steps will be taken as to prevent them from obtaining the bonds.



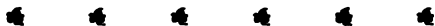
ON August 12, Manzanillo (mān-thā-nēl'yō) was again attacked by our fleet. News of this bombardment was not received until Saturday, the 13th. An effort was made at once to advise both the Spaniards and our officers that hostilities had been brought to a close. General Shafter

cabled to the Spanish commander of the city that peace had been declared, and requested him to advise the American commander of the fact. This was done under a flag of truce, and of course the shelling of the town was discontinued at once.

On Friday, August 12, the *San Francisco* when off Havana was fired upon, and one shell struck her stern, tearing a hole through to Commodore Howell's quarters, which were completely wrecked.

The ships have been in the habit of steaming in close to the entrance of the harbor at night and retiring during the daytime. Just as dawn was breaking, a jet of smoke was seen to puff out from the side of Morro Castle, and a minute later a great shell came screaming toward the vessels. This was followed by others, and all were dangerously well aimed, for the Spanish gunners had evidently the exact range. Orders were at once given for the vessels to retire; but before this could be done the *San Francisco* was struck. No lives were lost and no one was hurt, and the damage done was soon repaired.

A report has been received from General Shafter that nearly \$60,000 has been collected at the custom-house in Santiago. This shows that business is beginning again, and that large shipments are being received at that place. Everything is going very smoothly, and it is expected that Santiago will have a very large business.



ON August 15, Captain-General Blanco published the following proclamation in the "Official Gazette" at Havana:

"GOVERNORSHIP-GENERAL OF THE }
ISLAND OF CUBA. }

"Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba.

"Inasmuch as the Government of his Majesty has resolved to arrange peace with the United States, I consider my mission in this country to be at an end, and I have asked to be relieved. It would be difficult for the man who not long ago urged you to carry on the war to the last extremity, to try to turn your minds to the opposite course.

"I came to this island, as you all know, in very critical circumstances, undismayed by the difficulties presented, animated by the hope of being able to pacify the island, and to save it for Spain with the assistance of all parties; with no other purpose and no further ambition than to perform a service for the country for which I possess so warm a love.

"Lack of faith and mistrust on the part of some, and the prejudices and errors of others, have been an insuperable hindrance to the attainment of my hopes, although in spite of difficulties so great the day was, perhaps, not far off that might have seen these hopes happily realized.

"The promised accomplishment of desires so noble and humane was doubtless unwelcome to the enemies of our race and of our rule in America, and suddenly tearing off the mask with which they had covered their ambitious plans, they openly declared against us the most unjust war recorded in the annals of history, when they could have reasons of gratitude alone toward a nation from which they had at all times received so many proofs of regard and of friendship.

"We were thus obliged to accept war at the mo-

ment when we could the least have expected it, and under circumstances which for that reason were very unpropitious. In spite of this we have carried on the campaign with energy, preserving the territory of the island almost entire, and we have at our disposal an army exercised in war and eager for glory; an army which has already made the invaders feel the weight of our arms, and at the head of which I had intended to continue disputing foot by foot with them the land that with such valor and at the cost of so much blood we have defended for long years.

"The Government of the nation, inspired assuredly by the high interests of our country and desirous of securing your welfare and that of the other colonies as well, believes that the time has come to make peace, and it is our duty loyally to second it in its purposes.

"But certainly I cannot be the man called upon to carry into execution a policy not to be reconciled with my previous declarations, and with my constant actions and settled convictions, and I am obliged to separate from you with deep sorrow in this painful and difficult moment. I shall not do so, however, when the time comes, without recommending to you the calm and prudence so necessary to save the legitimate interests of Spain in Cuba, which represent the fruits of your labors, and which might be endangered failing the composure and discretion demanded by circumstances so serious.

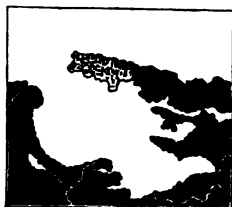
"In giving you this advice, I believe I am rendering the last and most disinterested service to the people of Cuba and especially to those of Havana.

"Your Governor-General,

"RAMON BLANCO."

General Blanco also cabled to Madrid, tendering his resignation to the Spanish Government, and giving as an excuse that he did not wish to superintend the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish troops. General Blanco has many very good reasons for not wishing to be in Havana when our troops occupy that place. His resignation at this time is very significant, especially significant when it is known that evidence which was given before the commission which investigated the loss of the *Maine*, and which led to the placing of the responsibility for this disaster upon the Government of Spain, has never been published.

Even the most conservative of the officials at Washington, who are acquainted with that part of the evidence which was kept secret, no longer hesitate to characterize the destruction of the *Maine* as an *official act*, or due to *official negligence*. General Blanco having been Governor-General and in Havana at the time of this disaster was, of course, acquainted with the facts.



SAN JUAN HARBOR.

ON August 13, General Miles received word of the signing of the peace protocol, and immediately sent word to the American commanders that hostilities were to be suspended. He was not, however, able to reach General Schwan until the 15th.

On Saturday, the 13th, General Schwan's column was attacked near Rio Canas by a force of over 1,000 of the Spanish troops, under command of Colonel

Soto. The fire of the Spaniards was very ineffective, and none of the American forces was hit. Colonel Soto, two sergeants, and a number of privates were captured.

On the Wednesday previous, General Schwan had a hot fight at Mayaguez (mī-ä-gwäth), an important town on the west coast.

The Spanish troops occupied an almost impregnable position, commanding the road midway between San German and Mayaguez. The Americans advanced fearlessly, fording a deep swift river, the Rosario, while exposed to the fire of the Spaniards.

The intrepid behavior of the American regulars seemed to demoralize the enemy, who were driven out after several hours' fighting. The loss to the Americans was one killed and fifteen wounded. The Spanish loss was quite heavy.

The advance was made during a heavy rain and under many difficulties. After crossing a tributary of the Rosario, the American forces were spread out and crept forward through a field of sugar-cane. The enemy, concealed in the hills on either side, were firing volleys at the Americans from a distance of about five hundred yards. Their firing was very ineffective, although they seemed to have the range and to know where our troops were, the different forces of the enemy being connected by signal-fires and kept thoroughly informed as to the advance of our forces. Nothing, however, could withstand the forward rush of our troops or the terrific fire kept up by our Gatling-guns and field-pieces.

The Spanish forces were finally driven back to Mayaguez, but retreated from that place early in the

morning—Thursday. As General Schwan's advance guard entered the town that same morning, they received a joyful welcome from the inhabitants. General Schwan appointed a citizen to take the place of the Spanish alcalde, or mayor, and the Stars and Stripes were soon floating over the custom-house. General Schwan's forces soon left the town and marched forward toward Aguadilla (ä-gwä-thél'yä); but before they reached that place, news of the conclusion of peace negotiations was received, and there was no more fighting, much to the disappointment of the troops.



ON Friday, August 12, the batteries of artillery in command of Captain Potts and Major Lancaster were sent forward to destroy the batteries at Aibonito, a small town near the centre of the island. Four times these batteries were silenced; then two guns under Lieutenant Haines were advanced within 1,000 yards for the purpose of driving the Spaniards from the rifle-pits and the block-house. The fire that was returned by the Spaniards was not accurate, the shells falling well out of range and doing little damage.

Lieutenant Haines was quite seriously wounded after the order to cease firing had been given. Four of our men were killed.

The Spaniards' position was an exceedingly strong one, situated as it was on the crest of a mountain at

the head of the pass through which the road winds. As our batteries rounded the curve in the road, several thousand yards away, the enemy opened an artillery and infantry fire. Our guns advanced at a gallop, and were soon unlimbered and making it exceedingly hot for the Spaniards. After a brisk engagement of several hours the Spanish gunners left their guns and ran for the woods. As our men started forward to obtain a more advanced position, the Spanish infantry reinforcements fired upon the men from the trenches, forcing them to retire.

A flag of truce was taken to the enemy's lines by Colonel Bliss, of General Wilson's staff, and it was explained to the Spaniards that peace negotiations were almost concluded, and they were requested to surrender. The Spanish commander asked permission to communicate with Governor-General Macias, of San Juan.

The President's order to suspend hostilities was received later, and General Wilson immediately sent a messenger forward with a flag of truce to notify the Spaniards that hostilities had been suspended.

The Spanish commander refused to believe this, and threatened to fire if our troops advanced; soon, however, he received word from San Juan that he had been correctly informed, and hostilities were suspended.



ON Saturday, the 13th, Major-General Miles cabled to Governor-General Macias (mā-thē-ās) at San Juan the fact that the peace protocol had been signed. On the 14th, General Macias acknowledged receipt of the message.

The campaign in Porto Rico has been a very peculiar one. While the Spanish soldiers have offered a stubborn resistance, there have been few casualties on our side, and the inhabitants of the different towns have almost invariably welcomed our soldiers with enthusiasm.

It seems very strange that an invading army should be so received, especially when we have heard so much from Spain of the great loyalty of the inhabitants of Porto Rico. The fact is, however, that the people there are very much pleased at the prospect of having a stable and free government. They have been helping to support Spain for so long that they are quite willing and ready to stop doing so.

Spain's colonies have been unjustly taxed, have been obliged to pay exorbitant prices for many necessities, and in addition have been governed by corrupt officials.

There is every prospect that business in Cuba and Porto Rico will revive at once, and that the industries of the islands will show an increase in value beyond the fondest hopes of the inhabitants. Business men are already flocking there, and capital goes with them. This revival of trade will soon settle many vexed questions; the poor will be given a chance to work, and made self-supporting.



A GREAT deal of interest is being taken in the troops arriving from Santiago and on their way north from the southern camps. The people gather in large numbers at the various railroad depots, and shower gifts of all kinds upon the soldiers.

On Sunday, the 14th, when it was rumored that the first of the Santiago troops would arrive, people congregated at the different depots on the Long Island Railroad, and gave the soldiers in the trains a right royal welcome as they passed through.

Most of them, however, were from the Florida camp, and had seen no service. This made little difference in their welcome, and souvenirs of all kinds were eagerly sought. The summer residents of the different watering-places through which the trains passed were at the stations with baskets full of fruit, candy, crackers, tobacco, pipes, and all sorts of things that they thought the soldiers would be glad to have.

A great deal of Uncle Sam's ammunition was distributed to the crowd by the soldiers. The boys and girls were particularly happy when they secured a cartridge, or a pair of crossed swords from the hats of the soldiers. Very few of the soldiers, however, had any crossed swords left, and hardly a cartridge-belt contained ammunition.

People are very much disappointed that they will not be permitted to visit the camp at Montauk Point. As it will take several weeks to get the camp in working order, it has been thought best not to allow visitors. There is also some fear of contagion; and the doctors consider that until the men are thoroughly out of danger it is best not to take any chances, although there have been very few cases of yellow fever on the transports.

On Sunday the transport *Miami* arrived, having on board Maj.-Gen. Joe Wheeler ("Fighting Joe"), Colonel Roosevelt, and a number of other officers, and about seven hundred of the Rough Riders. They

received a cordial greeting from the men in camp, and many an evening will be spent around the camp-fires telling war stories.

The Government is adopting very strict regulations in reference to the soldiers coming from Cuba, in order to prevent any possible spread of disease.

As they arrive they are very carefully examined by the doctors; and if they come from an infected district their clothing, uniforms, bedding, and any articles in which disease germs might be carried are burned. They are separated from the other soldiers and kept apart until there is no longer a possibility of the breaking out of yellow fever; then they are transferred to the general camping-ground.



LIEUTENANT HOBSON has been giving much time to the testing of the air-bags which he hopes to use in raising the Spanish vessels at Santiago. It has been found that when these bags are inflated at a great depth, the enormous pressure of the water prevents them from expanding very much. When they are raised to the surface, however, and this pressure is removed, the bags burst.

This fault can be easily overcome, and it is for the purpose of correcting any such discrepancies that Lieutenant Hobson is making these experiments. Preparations are being made to test the bags very

carefully, and to see just how much air can be forced into them when far beneath the surface without causing them to burst when they rise and the pressure of the water is removed.



EARLY last week, the Spanish transports arrived, and on the 15th began embarking Spain's troops. These transports, three in number, were expected to carry about four thousand of the Spanish prisoners back to Spain.



NEWs of the surrender of Manila was received early last week. This was sent by way of Hong-Kong. The bombardment was begun on Saturday, the 13th, in the early morning, and continued for about two hours.

Then the Americans stormed the trenches, sweeping all before them, and the city was surrendered.

General Augustin, the Spanish commander, left the city, and was taken to Hong-Kong on the German warship *Kaiserin Augusta*.



THE *Texas* remained in dry-dock in the Brooklyn Navy-yard for some little time, and was visited by hundreds of people. One of the visitors, a young lady, while in the captain's cabin turned to him and asked if she might see the hole made by the Spanish shell. He touched an electric bell, and, turning to the orderly who appeared, said: "Bring in the hole made by that shell." Everybody was very much amused, and thought that the Captain was about to perpetrate some joke on his visitors. The orderly, however, soon returned, bearing the damaged plate in which was the hole made by the shell.



THERE has been a great deal of discussion both here and in Europe in reference to our duty toward the Philippines. The war was undertaken on humanitarian grounds—that is to say, in the interest of oppressed people.

The tyranny that Spain has practised over the people in the Philippine Islands has been, if possible, worse than her treatment of the Cubans.

We are placed in the uncomfortable position of having interfered in Philippine affairs as well as in the island of Cuba, and we are responsible for their future to a great extent. The question which is exciting so much interest at the present time is: Can we return the Philippines to Spain; have we any right to do so?

Territorial possessions are not like ordinary property; they cannot be given to other people. Even if we wanted to make England, Germany, or Russia a

1050 Should We Give up the Philippine Islands ?

present of these islands, we might find extreme difficulty in doing this.

A number of our best statesmen have not hesitated to say that it would be a crime to return the islands to Spain; and there is strong ground for their criticism, for Spain in her weakened state could not at once overthrow the insurrection in the Philippines; and the result of an attempt on her part to do so would be a continuation of the warfare in the islands, and greater suffering than before.

It would seem to be our duty to aid in the establishment of good government in the islands, or else to retain possession ourselves.

There is one side of the question to which we should give very careful consideration; that is, the possibility of great trade with China. There is very little doubt but that the great nations of Europe will endeavor to shut us out from that trade. Russia and England are already almost at swords' points, each endeavoring to shut the other out from the field. Should we retain the Philippine Islands we would be in a position to protect our own Pacific coast and also would be able to insist upon our share of the China trade. We have gained this territory by honorable conquest, and have a right to hold it.

Spain is a bankrupt nation, or so nearly so that an indemnity in return for our giving up the Philippines is out of the question, and the enormous cost of the war must be repaid to us either in money or property. Spain has no money, therefore we are justly entitled to look for repayment in the territory captured by our forces. To develop Cuba will require a large amount of capital, and will entail a very

heavy expense for maintaining a stable government in order to protect those who may invest capital there. We are placed in the position of having secured a large amount of property which we must either hold and develop or else throw away. As we have said before, property of this kind cannot lightly be given away. The inhabitants will certainly hold us responsible if we neglect their interest.



TROUBLE between Russia and England grows more imminent day by day. It will be remembered that Russia succeeded in obtaining permission from China to extend the trans-Siberian railroad to connect with the Manchurian railroad. This will give Russia railroad connections with the town of Port Arthur by way of Niuchwang in Shing-King province. England has been doing her best to secure the right to complete the railroad from the town of Niuchwang to Shan-hai-kwan, and China conceded the right to her. This was a very clever move on England's part, for had she succeeded she would have held the key to the other part of the Chinese Empire so far as the commerce of Russia was concerned, over the trans-Siberian and Manchurian railroads. She has sent a message to China that she would help her against any power attempting any act of aggression because China had given a British subject the right to build this railroad. In answer, China expressed gratitude, but said that no threats had been made.

Russia's representative in China, M. Pavloff, has succeeded in obtaining from Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese foreign office) an agreement to certain conditions in

reference to the building of the railroad. The truth of the matter is, the Niuchwang railroad, needing money, started to borrow from the Shanghai bank, a British concern. Russia objected, and offered to loan the money herself on condition that she should have the sole right to loan money for other Chinese railroads "within the British sphere of influence." Great Britain has been trying to persuade China to fulfil her original contract and borrow the necessary money from her.

M. Pavloff's conditions as to the Niuchwang railroad are, that the line should not be mortgaged as security, and that no foreign interference or control should be permitted. In addition to this he has secured an agreement that in the case of dispute, the minister in Peking of the country *having the largest financial interest there* is to be appointed as arbitrator.

The whole arrangement is very clever, for Russia, having loaned the money, will, under this last agreement, also be made arbitrator.

England's next move is awaited with great interest.

It is quite evident that Great Britain considers that the situation is very grave, for she is strengthening her navy, and all officers and men on furlough have been assigned to ships and instructed to be ready when wanted. The ships which are not in commission are, therefore, fully provided for so far as officers and men are concerned.

When vessels are spoken of as being *in commission*, it is meant that they are fully equipped and ready to do the work for which they have been built; even a small sailing-yacht may be in commission, or not in

commission ; it is in commission when it is quite ready to be used.



IT is claimed in England that Russia has bribed Li Hung Chang to promise that the Chinese interior customs are to be placed under Russian control whenever it is deemed necessary to change the present system.

At the present time, Sir Robert Hart is Inspector-General of the Chinese customs. It is said that Li Hung Chang favors M. Pavloff, the Russian representative, as a substitute.

Later despatches state, also on alleged good authority, that England has demanded the removal of Li Hung Chang from office because he has accepted bribes from Russia and can no longer be trusted to act in the interest of the Chinese Empire.

WE have often spoken of the Nicaragua Canal, and in our No. 69 appeared an article concerning it, and setting forth the advantages of our possession of the canal when built.

There is now considerable talk of the United States Government building the canal itself, and it is said that recent investigations have shown that it can be constructed at a much lower cost than has hitherto been estimated.

If the United States is to own outlying posses-

sions, such as the Philippines, Hawaii, and the Spanish islands of the West Indies, there is no question but that the canal is absolutely necessary and must be under her control. Instead of having to maintain two distinct strong fleets, one in the Atlantic and one in the Pacific, with the canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific one fleet would be sufficient to guard all our coasts.

Not only is the value of the canal for naval strategic purposes of interest to us, but it is a general and growing belief that the result of our victory over Spain and the demonstration of the great efficiency of our navy will lead to our becoming a much greater sea power, and to an immediate growth of our fleet of merchantmen, or mercantile marine, as it is called.

If our sea-carrying trade is to grow, the control of the canal which shortens almost every long ocean trip of commerce will give this country an enormous advantage.



A NEW challenge has been received for an international yacht race for the *America's* cup, the symbol of international supremacy in yachting. This challenge comes from Sir Thomas Lipton, a very rich and well-known tradesman of England, whose great financial success has brought him prominently before the people. The preliminaries are being arranged for the race, and it is expected that it will take place next summer; yachts are to be built especially for this race. It will be remembered that the last race for this cup was that in which Lord Dunraven represented English yachting, and succeeded in

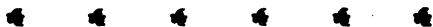
making himself extremely unpopular. He was quite unsuccessful in the race.

This famous cup, originally known as the "Queen's Cup," although given by the Royal Yacht Squadron, was won by the famous yacht *America* in 1851. By common consent of the five original owners of the yacht, it remained in the hands of Colonel Stevens, the designer of the *America*. In 1857 it was dedicated by them to the purposes of a perpetual challenge cup for international competition.

The cup has been held in trust by the New York Yacht Club ever since, as no yacht from the other side has succeeded in winning it back.



A REPORT comes from Newfoundland that a Norwegian vessel, which has just arrived there, reports having seen Nansen's Arctic steamer, the *Fram*, on the 14th of July. The *Fram* was moving rapidly northward, and signalled that all were well. She is bound on a scientific expedition in charge of Lieutenant Johansen, who was first officer on Nansen's great trip.



THE trouble between Italy and Colombia has been settled. Colombia has paid the sum named in the award—that is, £60,000—and has expressed her willingness to guarantee payment of all claims which may be proved against Cerruti.

In President Cleveland's decision he held Colombia responsible for Cerruti's losses, and also for all claims, meaning of course just claims, against Cerruti's com-

pany, and decided that the Colombian Government should pay all outstanding claims. The Colombian Government considered this ruling of President Cleveland's too general, on the ground that no definite time of release from its obligations was fixed, and anybody with a claim against Cerruti could present it and collect the money at any time, thus leaving Colombia's responsibility open for all time, and presenting an opportunity for fraud and extortion.

The Colombian Government has agreed to furnish a large sum of money as security for the payment of all just claims against Cerruti, and has expressed a willingness to pay these claims when proved. The Italian Government, would accept no compromise, and insisted that the Colombian Government should pay every claim.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 35.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1898

Whole No. 95

CONTENTS.

With the Editor.....	1057
New Warships to be Built.....	1061
News from Cuba.....	1062
The <i>Mangrove's</i> Last Fight.....	1064
News from Havana.....	1065
The Surrender of Manila.....	1066
News from the Philippines.....	1071
New York's Welcome to the Fleet.....	1072
The <i>St. Louis</i> Leaves the Government Service.....	1074
The Spanish Prisoners Released.....	1075
Santiago's Idea of the Clever Yankees.....	1075
Experiments with the <i>Argonaut</i>	1076
The Boys and Girls to Pay for a Battleship.....	1077
The Use of Balloons in Warfare.....	1078
Anxiety for the Antarctic Expedition.....	1079
Japan and Hawaii.....	1080
Recent Election in South Africa.....	1080
Jamaica Said to Desire Annexation.....	1081
Klondikers Object to Canadian Taxes.....	1081
Eastern Questions.....	1082



**With
the
Editor**

WE wish to call the attention of our subscribers to the necessity of advising us at least a week in advance of any change of address. This is especially necessary at this season of the year when so many are returning to their city homes. To make the necessary changes requires a

number of days in ordinary times; during the busy season, at opening of schools, there are many unavoidable delays.

Our plans for the coming winter will not be a noticeable departure from those of the past. We shall make many needed improvements, add more illustrations, and seek to make this feature more educational in its nature.

The general outlook is threatening, and offensive and defensive alliances seem the order of the day, especially in the far East. Rumors of a prospective alliance between Japan and Great Britain are again heard, and it is freely spoken of as a logical outcome of the negotiations now in progress.

The Philippine question is so far an open one that it may prove a bone of contention productive of as serious complications as arose about Crete, about a year ago. The despatch of additional reinforcements from this country is regarded, in European diplomatic circles, as indicative of some settled policy on the part of the American Government.

In Egypt the steady advance of the Anglo-Egyptian forces upon Omdurman argues an intention to push matters there to a conclusion. The disastrous campaign of General Gordon, whose sacrifice was due to the almost criminal procrastination of the home Government, is not likely to be repeated.

At home we have the excitement of the coming elections and the disbanding of the army to look for-

ward to. The elections are more than likely to bring to the front candidates made popular by their connection with the late war, and it is to be hoped that many of the officers appointed for political purposes will step aside and take a more appropriate, and to them more congenial, occupation, leaving for the regular army the positions to which they are justly entitled because of their long service.

The death of Lieutenant Tiffany, of the Rough Riders, due, it is said, to the improper food furnished in the hospitals and on the transport coming home, is a sad comment upon the inefficiency of the War Department. The investigation in progress will be watched with interest, and the people are likely to learn the true inwardness of some of the political appointments made during the war, which have led to loss and suffering, in spite of the fact that able officers of the regular army *were made the assistants* (?) of the aforesaid political appointees.

Much history-making is likely to take place during the coming months; and our pages will be devoted to a statement of fact, rather than reported rumors, recording the latter only when indicative of a change of the current of events.



WILHELMINA.

Crowned Queen of Holland, August 31, 1898.

Current History



OUR Government does not propose to be behind the European Governments so far as the navy is concerned. The Naval Board of Experts, to whom the subject was referred by Secretary Long, has reported in favor of building fifteen new warships.

The plans will be largely modified as a result of our recent experiences during the war with Spain.

It is said that the very heavy guns will be limited to the 12-inch size, and that very high speed will be considered of less importance than a very wide radius of action—that is, the ability to steam a great many thousand miles without renewing the supply of coal.

The first-class cruisers are to be covered with heavy armor from stem to stern, and the number of the rapid-fire guns of the 6- and 8-inch classes is to be largely increased, these having been found the most effective in the engagements with the Spaniards.

After the building is begun, it will be from three to five years before they are completed. After Congress has approved the action of the Board of Experts and appropriated the money, bids will have to be advertised for and the usual preliminary steps taken before the building will actually begin. Therefore we cannot expect to see these new battleships in less than three years; and it will probably be five years before they are completed.

Authority for pronunciation of proper names : Century Dictionary.

THE Eighth Illinois Regiment has arrived at Santiago August 16, to garrison the forts, and to act as police for the city.

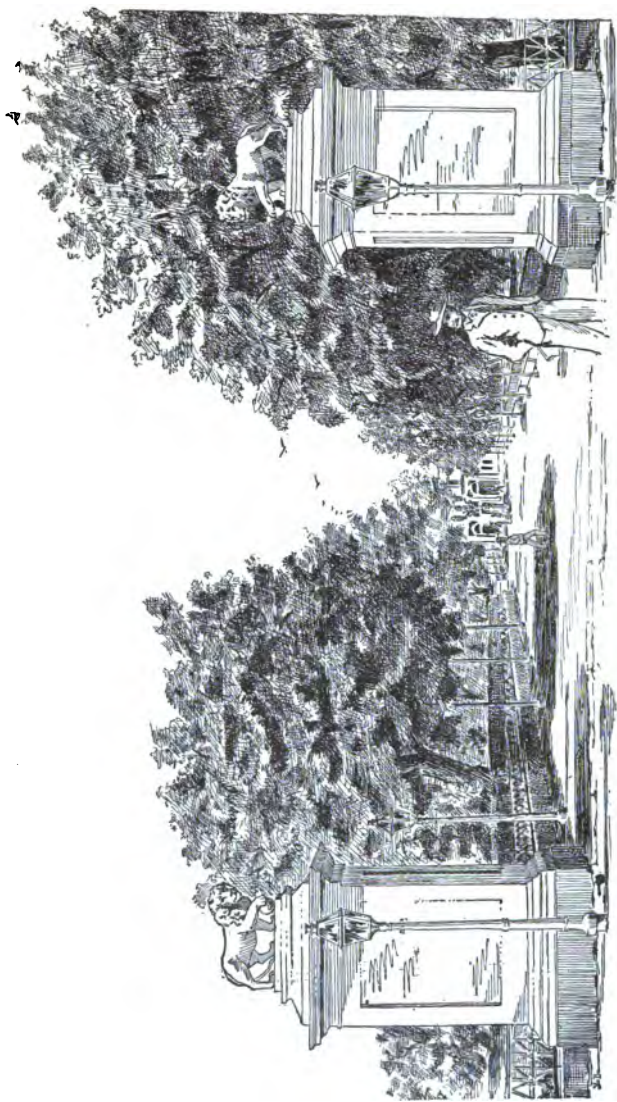
On August 12, Major Miley, with a party consisting of Captain Ferrer, of General Lawton's staff, and Major Toolies, chief of the staff of the Spanish General Toral, went to Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo to receive the formal surrender of the Spanish forces at those places.

Major Miley carried with him about forty tons of rations for the Spanish troops. The Spaniards were very much surprised to learn of the surrender.

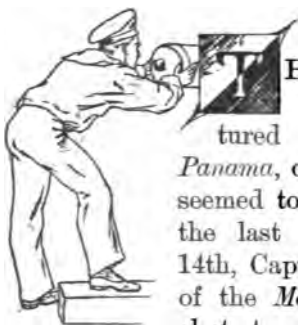
General Shafter reports that at the two places there were 1,756 officers and men surrendered, 2,321 rifles, 413,000 rounds of ammunition, and 5 Krupp guns. The troops were found very short of food, and fifteen days' rations were given them by Major Miley. They knew nothing of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, the fall of Santiago, or any later events. They accepted the situation, however, and appeared to be glad at the prospect of getting home.

Major Miley states that on the door of the commanding officer was posted a bulletin purporting to contain a copy of the telegrams from the naval commander at Manila, informing Sagasta of his great victory over Dewey at Manila, and Sagasta's reply, with thanks to him for the same.

General Shafter also reports that the country in the vicinity of Baracoa has been allowed to go to waste, as in other parts of the island. At each place a regiment of insurgents was found, the Spanish troops and the insurgents calmly facing each other and doing nothing.



ENTRANCE TO PLAZA, CIENFUEGOS, CUBA.



THE little *Mangrove*, which, you will remember, captured the big Spanish liner, the *Panama*, one of our first naval prizes, seemed to be bound to have fun until the last moment. On Sunday, the 14th, Captain Stewart the commander of the *Mangrove*, decided to have a shot at some Spanish gunboats in the harbor at Caibarien, in Santa Clara province, north coast of Cuba.

In spite of the odds against him, for the *Mangrove* was the only American vessel there, and her entire armament consisted of but two 6-pounders, he sounded his way inch by inch into the bay until the two Spanish gunboats were in sight.

The Spaniards evidently anticipated a fight, for the shore was crowded with citizens and soldiers, and the roofs of the houses in the city were covered with people.

The *Hernan Cortez*, the larger of the two Spanish vessels, carried two 4.7-inch guns, and four 1-pounders. The smaller gunboat was armed with three 1-pounders and a Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun, and ashore were several 1-pound field-pieces. The Spanish troops, as usual, were armed with the Mauser rifles.

The channel was so narrow that the *Mangrove* could fire but one gun at a time. The first shot was directed at the *Hernan Cortez*, but fell short. Instantly both of the Spanish gunboats and also the field-pieces

on the shore began pouring a heavy fire upon the American vessel.

The *Mangrove* continued firing with her forward 6-pounder, the only one she could bring to bear, and concentrated her fire upon the *Hernan Cortez* very successfully, for the next five or six shots fell on the Spaniard's deck, scattering the Spanish soldiers and doing considerable damage. The Spanish missiles did not strike the *Mangrove*, although they fell all about her, and occasionally the fragments of a bursting shell struck her hull.

In the midst of the excitement, while the *Mangrove* was swinging cautiously around in order to bring the other gun into action, some one shouted, "Flag of truce!" And sure enough, not one, but three white flags could be seen—one flying from the small gunboat and two from the government buildings on shore. Presently a small boat came out with a Spanish officer, who said that peace had been proclaimed, and that he had instructions for the American commanding officer of the *Mangrove* from the military commander of the district. These instructions were in reference to the armistice, so the fighting was not continued.



WEDNESDAY, August 17, the first mail from New York to Havana, since the beginning of the war with Spain, was sent by the steamship *Lydia*. Trade has been resumed with Havana, but many difficulties are being experienced.

The first vessel to arrive had no difficulty in getting rid of her cargo of food, but none of the passengers or members of the crew was allowed to land.

The reason given was that the safety of American citizens could not be guaranteed, the mob being exceedingly antagonistic to anything American.



ACCORDING to the reports which have been received, Admiral Dewey and General Merritt had made their plans to capture Manila without great loss of life; and the Spanish Captain-General Augustin, it is said, himself suggested the manner in which the troops should attack in order that the capture might be made without unnecessary loss on either side.

Captain-General Augustin acknowledged that it would be impossible to make a successful resistance to a combined attack by the American army and fleet, but it was necessary that the Spanish troops should resist, and not surrender until after they had "satisfied Spanish honor."

Because of a misunderstanding the programme was changed at the last moment. The early plan was to have the fleet bombard the city, and the land forces attack after that bombardment had been carried on a certain length of time. This plan was changed, and the land forces attacked simultaneously with the fleet.

At about half-past nine in the morning the first shell was fired from the *Olympia*, and burst near the fort at

Malate (mä-lä-tä). The heavy rain made it exceedingly difficult to judge the range of the first shots, and many of them fell short. Soon, however, the fire became accurate, and the Spanish gunners were driven from the fort. The Spaniards' reply was quite feeble from both the fort and earthworks. About half an hour after the bombardment had begun, General Green decided that it would be possible to advance, and signals were made to the fleet to cease firing. These, however, were probably not seen, because of the heavy rain, for the firing continued. Six companies of the Colorado regiments leaped over the breastworks and dashed toward Malate, firing vol-



ley after volley from the shelter of the low hedges within one hundred yards of the Spanish lines; the remaining six companies, stealing along under cover of a sand-ridge, succeeded in breaking through the Spanish lines and taking possession of the formidable outpost without serious loss. Soon after, the Stars and Stripes rose over the Spanish fortifications

amid the cheers of our soldiers. Firing from the fleet had been stopped as soon as the troops were observed moving along the beach.

An hour later, General Green and his staff moved along the beach and directed the attack at Malate. In the vicinity of the fort a large number of Spanish sharpshooters had established themselves in out-buildings. Our troops were sent forward with a rush, therefore, and these sharpshooters were soon driven out.

The Californian troops under Colonel Smith started along the beach, and went into action with colors flying and the band playing popular airs, accompanied by the whistling of the Mauser bullets. There was considerable street fighting in the suburbs of Malate, but the Californians pushed forward to within two hundred yards of the citadel.

At this time the white flag was hoisted, and General Green with a few members of his staff went to the front and were met by the Spanish officer. While the question of surrender was being discussed, a large body of the Spanish forces, retreating from one of the suburbs, came into view, followed by insurgents, who opened fire upon them. The Spanish troops on the walls, misunderstanding this action, fired upon the Californians, killing one and wounding three. The confusion, however, ceased when the retreating Spaniards advanced and General Green ordered them to enter the citadel.

As soon as the flag of truce appeared, General Merritt, who was on the steamer *Zafiro*, sent General Whittier with Flag-Lieutenant Brumby to meet the Spanish captain-general and discuss the plan of capitulation. The general outline of the agreement

for the surrender is as follows: The Spanish troops to be disarmed, but to remain under command of their own officers for the time being. Necessary supplies to be provided, the funds in the captured treasury to



be used for this purpose; any deficiency to be made good by the Americans. The safety of life and property of the Spanish soldiers and citizens to be guaranteed as far as possible. The question of deporting the troops to Spain to be referred to the Washington Government. General Merritt to decide whether the arms of the soldiers shall or shall not be returned to them. The banks and smaller institutions in Manila

to continue operations under the existing regulations unless changed by the United States authorities.

The first official information received from Admiral Dewey was the following despatch sent by way of Hong-Kong:

MANILA, August 13.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Manila surrendered to-day to the American land and naval forces, after a combined attack. A division of the squadron shelled the forts and intrenchments at Malate, on the south side of the city, driving back the enemy, our army advancing from that side at the same time. The city surrendered about 5 o'clock, the American flag being hoisted by Lieutenant Brumby. About seven thousand prisoners were taken. The squadron had no casualties; none of the vessels was injured. On August 7, General Merritt and I formally demanded the surrender of the city, which the Spanish Governor-General refused.

DEWEY.

For many reasons the final victory of Manila was of great importance to us; for although the capture of the city was made after the signing of the preliminary agreement for peace, the armistice was of no effect so far as they were concerned until our commanders had received official notification of this. The Philippines are now conquered territory, and cannot be considered ceded territory as a result of the preliminary treaty of peace.





THE Government has established special tariff regulations for the Philippine Islands. In addition to the arrangements as to the taxes or duties to be paid on articles taken to a country, there are regulations fixing the charges for permitting ships to bring cargoes into or take them from harbors—what are known as port charges. The regulations for Manila are substantially the same as those made for Cuba.

The rates of duty, however, differ in many important particulars, as the class of goods is peculiar; and of course the difficulty of sending, the arrangement for payment, etc., are materially different.

The money used in the Philippine Islands is based upon the gold peso (pā-sō); its value is estimated at \$1.034. The metric system of weights and measures is used; in France, and quite generally in Europe, the same system is used.



WHEN news was received last week that Governor-General Augustin was taken off on the German vessel *Kaiserin Augusta*, it attracted a great deal of adverse criticism of the Germans. Many people both here and abroad did not hesitate to say that it was a case of improper interference on the part of Germany.

A report published in one of the German newspapers, giving the message sent by the commander of the *Kaiserin Augusta*, gives the incident a different

appearance. It seems, according to this report, that General Augustin was permitted to depart by Admiral Dewey, and was taken off with his family by the Germans by permission of one of our officers, either General Merritt or Admiral Dewey. In the German newspapers Admiral Dewey is spoken of in terms of highest praise. It is believed by many that the reports of unfriendly acts on the part of the Germans are circulated for political purposes.

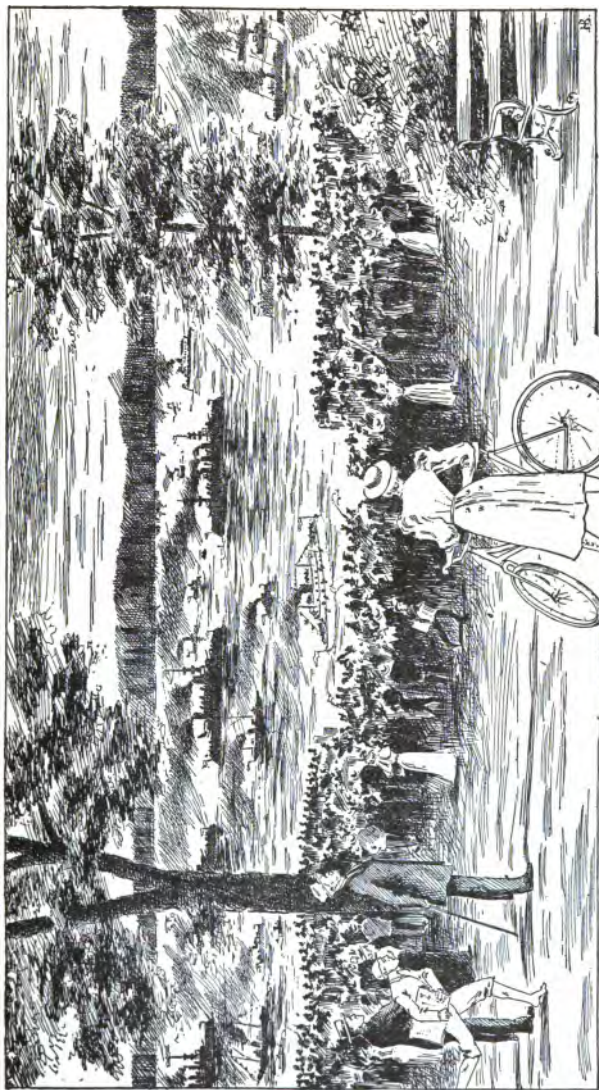
Dewey's official report was not received until some days after the surrender, as there is considerable delay in obtaining news from the Philippines. Because of damage to the cable connecting Manila with Hong-Kong, news had to be sent by steamer to Hong-Kong and cabled from there.

The cable was restored to working order later, and all restrictions removed, so that our officers can now communicate with Washington without delay.



THE Mayor of Greater New York arranged for the returning war-vessels a right royal welcome, on Saturday, August 20. A committee of the most prominent citizens was appointed, and it was arranged that the war-vessels should steam up the North River as far as Grant's tomb, accompanied by a large escort, to be saluted on their way by cannon on the shore.

This naval parade was a most successful one. People came from the surrounding towns, and the shores were crowded as they have not been since the famous Grant parade. The *Oregon* and the *Texas* seemed to attract the most attention, and were greeted with



THE NAVAL PARADE AT NEW YORK—SEEN FROM THE VICINITY OF GRANT'S TOMB.

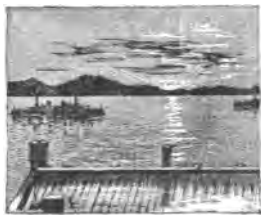
shouts and cheers as they slowly glided up the broad river.

From shore to shore excursion steamers, gaily be-decked yachts, tugs, and crafts of almost every description, filled the river; and as the grim fighting machines passed along there was a blowing of whistles so universal that it sounded like one big whistle.

The review was a grand surprise to the brave Jack-tars, who were very much pleased, of course.

The fleet passed the Battery (the lower end of the city is called the Battery) at about eleven, and steamed slowly up the river until opposite Grant's tomb; then turned, and was soon again at its anchorage off Staten Island.

On the way home from Cuba there were no mishaps on the fleet. The vessels will be put in dry-dock as soon as possible, and cleaned. After slight repairs and a new coat of paint, all traces of the war will be gone, and they will be as trim and beautiful as before the war.



THE big liner *St. Louis* has finished her work as a war-vessel. After being disinfected, she was sent to the Cramps' ship-yard, Philadelphia, to be changed back into a peaceful transatlantic steamer.

Her guns will be taken off, and all signs of warlike equipment will vanish under the hands of the builders. As soon as she is in proper shape she will be

returned to the American Line, from whom she was chartered.



ADMIRAL CERVERA and a number of his officers are no longer prisoners of war. They have been released, and are at liberty to return to Spain whenever it pleases them so to do.

When the first report was received of the kindness shown by Admiral Cervera to Lieutenant Hobson, it appealed to the hearts of the Americans, and they were quite ready to greet the famous Spanish sailor with a cordial welcome. His stay in this country has been made as pleasant as possible; people have been very kind to him, and he has made many friends.



OUR newspapers are not the only ones which are filled with fictitious stories. We recently published a quotation from a Mexican paper which had its amusing side.

Not long ago, in a Santiago newspaper, a description was published of the recent improvements in the United States navy. According to the writer of this, the most curious are the disguises used for our warships in time of war. These, he says, consist of painted screens of wood and oil-cloth, so fixed that they can be lowered over the sides of the vessel, and so painted as to make the vessel represent some transatlantic liner, imitating even the upper decks and various peculiarities of ocean steamers. He says that

the different navy-yards in the United States have been working steadily on these improvements since last year. The *New York*, when disguised, imitates one of the North German steamers; the *Columbia*, one of the Hamburg-American Line; and the *Minneapolis*, when properly disguised, will not be distinguishable from one of the Cunard steamers. He tells his readers that he has not secured the exact list of the disguises of the other vessels, but, on satisfactory information, he believes that they are to be made to represent peaceful merchant vessels.



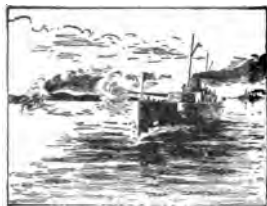
SOME very interesting experiments have been made near Baltimore, Md., with the *Argonaut*, a submarine boat invented by Simon Lake. During the experimental trips the boat travelled many hundred miles on the surface of the water and beneath. We described her peculiar features nearly a year ago. It will be remembered that she was planned for submarine work, and is so arranged as to run on the bottom of the ocean on wheels.

This is the first extended trip that the *Argonaut* has made, and it has been a wonderfully successful one. There were no mishaps, and it has been demonstrated that she can be used in all sorts of places and in almost any kind of weather. A number of wrecks were found in the harbor. In the Chesapeake Bay the remains of a vessel which was sunk over forty years ago were found, and in several instances large quantities of coal were discovered.

Her commander claims that, without danger to boat or crew, he could have taken her into Santiago har-

The Boys and Girls to Pay for a Battleship 1077

bor and destroyed Cervera's fleet, or removed the mines, although the *Argonaut* was not designed for other than peaceful employment.



SECRETARY of the Navy Long has been receiving a great many letters containing dimes from boys and girls in different parts of the country. These are sent as contributions toward a bat-

tleship to replace the *Maine*.

It seems that a seventeen-year-old boy named Rankin Good, of Cincinnati, devised the scheme of raising money to build another ship to replace the *Maine*, and to be called the *American Boy*, the entire cost to be contributed by boys and girls of the United States.

When he had his plan arranged he consulted a number of business men, and they very willingly offered to help him carry it out; they also made arrangements with the different banks so that the money might be sent direct to them and held to be forwarded to the Government.

The plan is somewhat similar to the circular-letter plan spoken of in one of our recent numbers: each boy or girl who contributes is to be asked to induce two others to do the same, each to give ten cents. This plan is to be continued until every boy and every girl in the United States has had a chance to contribute.

Young Good and a companion have been travelling in the East, visiting New York, Boston, and other

cities, where they met with a very cordial reception.

Circulars describing the plan have been sent to the different school boards throughout the country, and teachers and superintendents have been requested to set aside a certain day when contributions may be received. Very generous contributions have already been made by many schools and school boards.



WHEN the attempt was made to use the military balloon in the campaign against Santiago, it is said to have proved a hindrance rather than a help. The troops were marching through very thick, tropical undergrowth, and were

not visible to the Spaniards, who were obliged at first to fire at random in the hope of hitting our men. When, however, the balloon was raised, it was attached to cords held by men, or else fastened to the heavy wagon connected with the signal service. As the balloon was above the troops and quite visible to the Spaniards, they were able to locate the position of our men, and as a result it is said that many were wounded or killed. While officers of the signal service found the balloon of great service, they evidently did not consider this side of the question.

During the action at Santiago, one of the officers, an eye-witness, said that the balloon paraded backward and forward near the firing-line, marking exactly the position of our troops, and enabling the

Spaniards to obtain the range and fire with great effect. This objection to the use of the balloon will, however, be easily overcome in future campaigns, as the balloon can be sent up away from the line, and just as effective work done without giving the enemy notice of the whereabouts of our troops.



MUCH anxiety is felt for the safety of the *Belgica*, which sailed from Antwerp last year in August for the Antarctic Ocean on an exploring expedition. The last letters received were written from South America in the latter part of December, the day before the expedition bid farewell to civilization. In these letters it was stated that the expedition expected to return some time this spring.

The Antarctic Continent is entirely separated by water from civilization, and there is no possibility of obtaining any news, unless by some whaling-vessel. The *Belgica* may have been crushed in the ice or have suffered some other disaster. There are, however, certain facts which make it possible that the vessel may yet return. In the first place, the Antarctic is much more open than the Arctic, and no exploring expedition has ever been lost in those seas.

Expeditions which have made the farthest points south have met with open water, or water sufficiently open for navigation, and have all returned in safety. There is no reason to believe that the *Belgica*, which was fully equipped and manned by experienced Norwegian sailors trained in ice service, should be the first to meet disaster.

It is believed that Lieutenant Gerlache, who was

at the head of the expedition, finding conditions favorable, preferred to winter in the south and continue his explorations.

The vessel had an ample supply of coal and provisions, and the party, when last seen, were well, and all conditions favorable for an extremely successful exploring trip.



THE difficulty between Japan and Hawaii, mentioned in No. 32 of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, in reference to the Japanese emigrants being turned back, has been settled. Japan claimed a large amount, but it was finally agreed that Hawaii should pay \$75,000 indemnity; and this sum has been paid to Japan. The fact that this money had not been paid at the time that the treaty of annexation was signed caused serious complications. The payment, however, clears these entirely away.



MR. CECIL RHODES has been elected by an overwhelming majority in Little Namaqualand, South Africa. Mr. Rhodes was the candidate of the progressive party. This party is opposed to the Afrikaner Bund, the party which represents President Krüger's interests.

It is not definitely settled as yet that Mr. Rhodes will ultimately succeed in obtaining a majority in Parliament. The question is exciting a great deal of interest because of the unsettled state of affairs since the famous Jamieson raid, about which we have told you before in THE GREAT ROUND WORLD. Mr.

Rhodes has done a great deal for South Africa, and even many of the Dutch traders are strongly in his favor.



IT is reported that the people of Jamaica, West Indies, are organizing a movement to withdraw the island from the British Empire and have it annexed to the United States. If the people of Jamaica want to join the United States they will be obliged to apply to the British Government for permission.

It is hardly possible that this will be done during the life of this generation, in spite of the fact that annexation by the United States of the different islands of the West Indies will greatly stimulate trade, especially the trade in sugar.

Sugar is the principal staple of Jamaica, and the report is probably due to the discussion of the future of the sugar industry in the island. This Government is not disposed to interfere nor to permit interference with British interests in the West Indies.



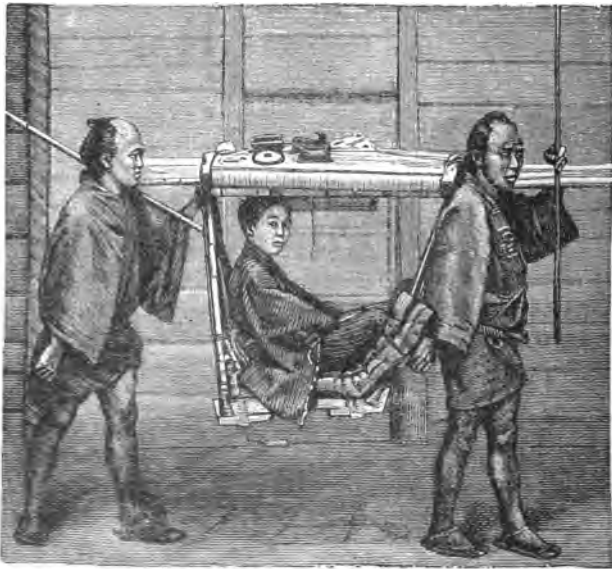
THE mining regulations at the Klondike gold-diggings are causing much ill feeling, and trouble is likely to occur at any time.

It seems that the Canadian Government obliges the miners to pay a tax of ten per cent on the gross amount taken out of the mine; and a number of meetings of miners have been held to protest.

The expense of gold-mining is largely due to labor. In those Arctic regions the ground has to be thawed foot by foot, and removed to a depth of many feet, before "pay dirt," the gravel containing the gold, is

found. As this labor must be repeated many times before a strike is made, it will readily be seen that to turn over one-tenth of what gold is found is too much.

The miners have begun refusing to pay the tax, and indignation meetings have been held at Dawson City and elsewhere for the purpose of making some arrangements for the miners to act together—to send protests to the Canadian Government, or in some way to stop the imposition.



MUCH has been said in the papers about American interests in the East, especially in connection with the Philippine question. It is extremely gratifying to examine the great increase in trade made by this country in China alone.

Although we have not as yet become a real competitor of Great Britain, our trade has increased with much greater rapidity than has hers; and we find that while the business of Great Britain fell off during the past year (1897), our trade increased nearly fifty per cent.

In discussing the Eastern question in connection with Russia's interference in China, the London *Spectator* has made the following suggestions: 1. That the chief waterways should be surveyed. 2. That more consuls should be appointed.

3. That a surveying expedition from Burmah or India should be sent through Thibet to meet in China an expedition passing up the Yangtse River. 4. To send British officers to aid the Chinese in organizing not imperial troops, but local half-military, half-police forces. These steps are suggested as the best means of obtaining a foothold in China, ultimately to get more of the trade of that country.

These suggestions it would be well for us to consider carefully in reference to the Philippine question, for it is certainly as important for us as it is for Great Britain to obtain "spheres of influence," if we want any of that Eastern trade.

It will also be well for us to take steps to study



foreign trade. We may have the manufacturing materials, and also the ability to compete with other nations, but unless we know the wants of the consumers, this ability will count but little.

Germany has made it part of her commercial policy to study the wants of other nations and to provide what is wanted. The German commercial system differs from our own very materially, for it is the custom of German business men to send their agents to study the methods of doing business in other countries.

The German merchant's education is not considered complete unless he has had actual business experience in several foreign countries. Young Germans will be found working in London, Paris, and New York at low salaries simply for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the practical business methods of the country. In the near future we must do likewise, if we wish to succeed.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II, No. 36.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1898

Whole No. 96

CONTENTS.

With the Editor.....	1085
News from China.....	1089
The Czar's Proposal for Universal Peace.....	1090
Egyptian Matters.....	1095
The Military Commission.....	1095
Our Attitude toward the Cubans.....	1096
News from Cuba.....	1097
The Situation in Spain.....	1098
Alger Defends his Work.....	1099
Return of the Seventy-first New York.....	1101
News of the Philippines.....	1102
The International Commission.....	1103
Ascent of Grand Teton, Rocky Mountains.....	1104
The New Viceroy for India.....	1107
The Dreyfus Case.....	1108
The Spanish Prisoners' Gratitude.....	1110



**With
the
Editor**

THE peace proposal of the Czar is attracting the greatest attention from the press of the world, which is seeking to explain what the hidden motive may be.

After all, there may be no motive other than that so ingenuously expressed in the document itself. It may be that this is but another

Copyright, 1898, by THE GREAT ROUND WORLD Publishing Company

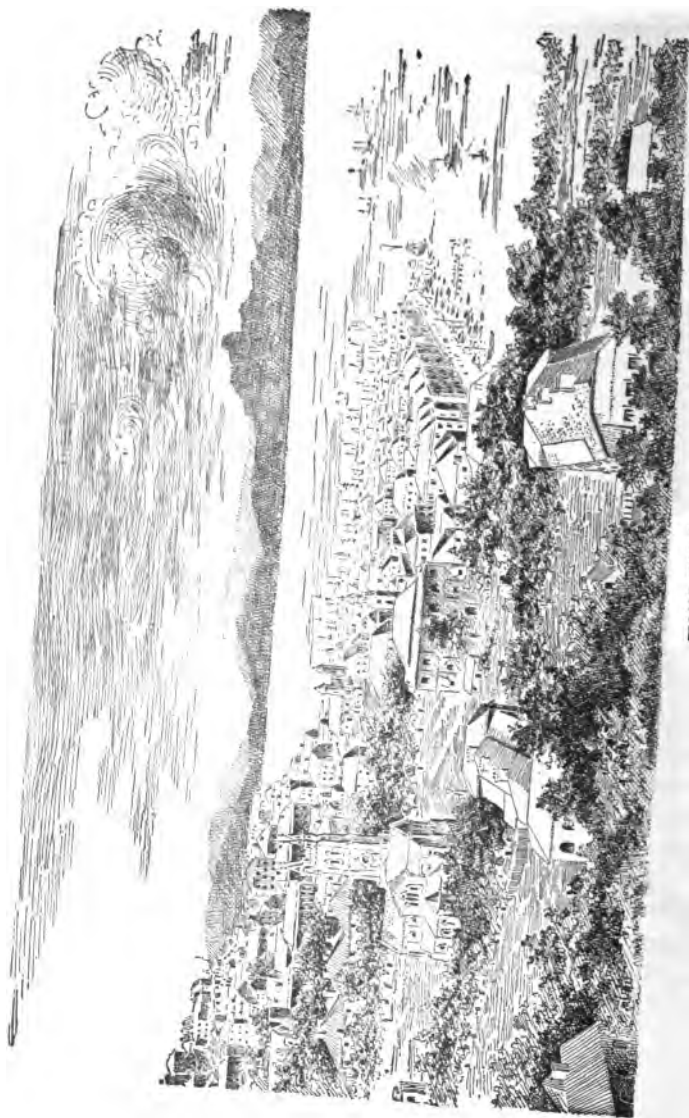
visible sign of the evolution spoken of in the "Twentieth Century Outlook" by that able writer, Captain Mahan, although his opinion seems to be that the peace of the future is to be because of the presence rather than the absence of great standing armies. Speaking of these standing armies as promoting peace, he says: "Beginning with the birth of the century, perfected during its continuance, its close finds them in full maturity and power, with a development in numbers, in reserve force, in organization, and in material for war, over which the economist perpetually wails, whose existence he denounces, and whose abolition he demands. As freedom has grown and strengthened, so have they grown and strengthened. Is this singular product of a century whose gains for political liberty are undeniable, a mere gross perversion of human activities, as is so confidently claimed on many sides? Or is there possibly in it also a sign of the times to come, to be studied in connection with other signs, some of which we have noted? . . . Is it nothing that wars are less frequent, peace better secured, by the united respect of nations for each other's strength, and that, when a convulsion does come, it passes rapidly, leaving the ordinary course of events to resume sooner, and therefore more easily?"

In commenting upon the recall of Mr. Hay from England to become Secretary of State, the London *Spectator* speaks of him as an "ideal ambassador," and adds: "Tact and good sense, dignity and good temper, seem to be his in equal proportions, and over all the saving grace of humor—the diplomatist's last

best gift. An American ambassador is always well received here, . . . but Mr. Hay has won more than mere liking and respect; . . . nothing but his appointment to the office of Secretary of State could have reconciled us to his removal from London. There is much debate as to who is to succeed Mr. Hay. The rumors as to Mr. Chauncey M. Depew are, of course, not serious." This praise of our Secretary of State is exceedingly gratifying; it is also interesting to note in the last sentence that expression of doubt as to the action the administration may take in reference to Mr. Hay's successor.

Many letters have been received from subscribers, begging, urging, and requesting us not to enlarge the paper. "Its compactness is its great charm," writes one. "I value it because of the clear grasp of the history of the world that I can obtain in a few minutes' reading. I am a busy person, and cannot wade through large magazines." "Please do keep THE GREAT ROUND WORLD small in size and great in *content*." "The GREAT ROUND WORLD was nearly twenty pages larger than usual last week; do you intend to make it larger? If so, it will lose its charm," etc. etc.

All of these indicate that intelligent people do *not* want a great mass of material at any price, but do want a compact statement of fact, reliable, and as directly related as possible.



HONG-KONG.

Current History



MATTERS in China are growing rapidly more and more interesting. It is reported that Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, has intimated to China that any failure to consider favorably the wishes of Great Britain will be accepted as a *casus belli* (cause for war).

The British fleet has been concentrated at Wei-hai-Wei and Han-Kow; the presence of this fleet is as a menace to China, for it is said that the relations between the British representatives and those of Russia are cordial. The representatives of the two



MANCHURIAN.

Governments have had repeated conferences recently, and there is less evidence of impending difficulty between Great Britain and Russia than there was several weeks ago. Both countries are so powerful that the disputed question is of trivial importance as compared with the enormous losses which a war would entail;

Authority for pronunciation of proper names: Century Dictionary.

on both sides suggestions of compromise are being made.

The Chinese seem inclined to favor the Russians when it is a question of choice between the two. Both Russia and England are assembling in force in the neighborhood of China; and China, it is said, expects that a conflict will break out between Russia and England before the end of the year, and for this very reason has pulled first this way and then that, in endeavoring not to antagonize either of these great powers.

With these rumors in the air, and with the full knowledge that the press of Europe—in fact, of the world—is discussing the possibility of a war in which Russia is to be involved, the Czar has ordered sent to the foreign representatives in St. Petersburg a communication in favor of universal peace.



BY order of the Czar, Count Muravieff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Wednesday handed to all the foreign representatives in St. Petersburg copies of the following communication:

“The maintenance of general peace, and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations, present themselves in the existing condition of the whole world as an ideal toward which the endeavors of all government should be directed. His Majesty, the Emperor, my august master, has been won over to this view. In the conviction that this lofty aim is in conformity with the most essential interests and legitimate views of all the powers, the Imperial Government thinks the present moment

would be very favorable to seek, by means of international discussion, the most effectual means of insuring to all peoples the benefits of real and durable peace, and, above all, of putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments.

"In the course of the last twenty years the longings for general appeasement have grown especially pronounced in the consciences of the civilized nations. The preservation of peace has been put forward as the object of international policy. It is in its name that the great States have concluded between themselves powerful alliances. It is the better to guarantee peace that they have developed in proportions hitherto

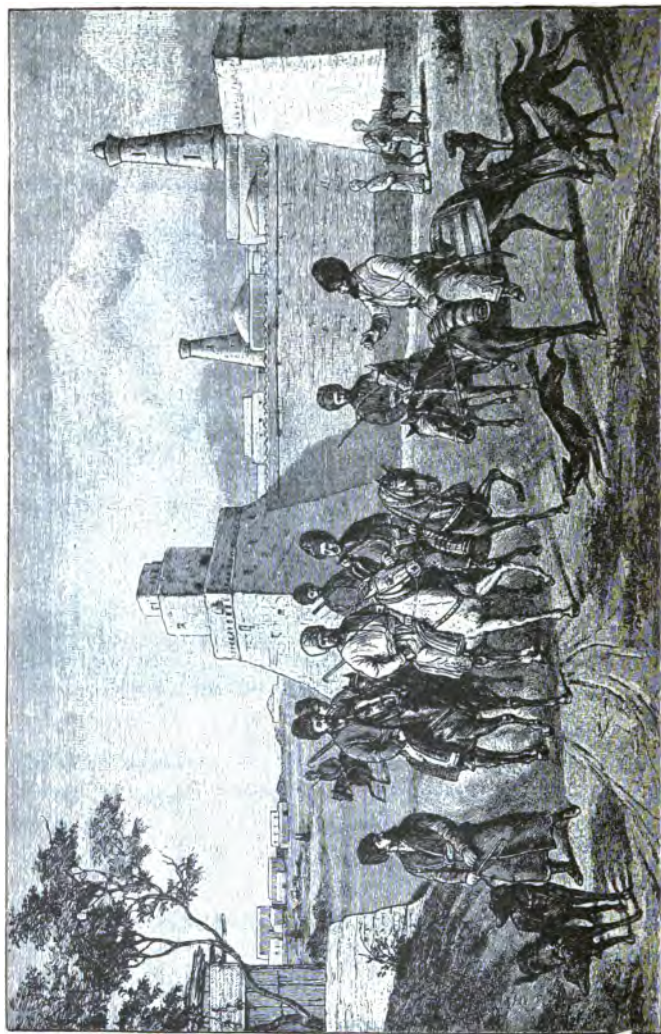


RUSSIAN COSSACK.

unprecedented their military forces, and still continue to increase them without shrinking from any sacrifice.

"All these efforts, nevertheless, have not yet been able to bring about the beneficent results of the desired pacification.

"Financial changes, following an upward march, strike at public property and at the very source of intellectual and physical strength. Nations' labor and capital are for the major part diverted from their natural application, and unproductively consumed.



RUSSIAN MILITARY SCENE

Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which, though to-day regarded as the last word of science, are destined tomorrow to lose all value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress, and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in development.

"Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each power increase, so do they less and less fulfil the object which the governments have set before themselves.

"Economic crises, due in great part to the system of armaments *à outrance*, and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war material, are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden which the peoples have more and more difficulty in bearing.

"It appears evident, then, that if this state of things is prolonged it will inevitably lead to the very cataclysm which it is desired to avert, and the horrors of which make every thinking being shudder in advance.

"To put an end to these incessant armaments and to seek a means of warding off the calamities that are threatening the whole world, is a supreme duty which to-day is imposed on all States.

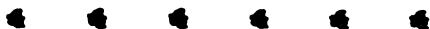
"Filled with this idea, his Majesty has been pleased to order that I propose to all the Governments whose representatives are accredited to the Imperial Court, the meeting of a conference which would have to occupy itself with this grave problem. This conference would be, by the help of God, a happy presage of the century which is about to open. It would converge in one powerful focus the efforts

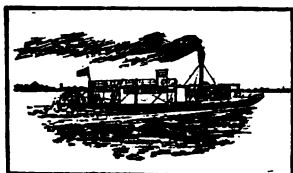
of all the States which are sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord. It would at the same time cement an agreement by a corporate consecration of the principles of equity and right, on which rest the security of States and the welfare of the peoples."

We print this in full as it marks a not-altogether-unexpected step in the direction of universal peace.

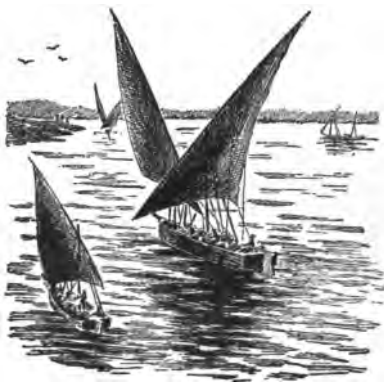
As citizens of a country without military burdens, we can hardly realize how great the strain is upon people of those countries of Europe which keep themselves prepared for any emergency. It is estimated that during the past year the amount of money spent in Germany for the maintenance of the army was \$120,000,000, and Russia nearly twice this amount; and this money must be provided by the great mass of the people. This leads to the building up of an enormous public debt in the different countries. Germany's indebtedness to-day, if divided equally among all her inhabitants, would give each individual an amount to pay nearly double his average wealth.

England's comments on the Czar's proposals are varied; in some papers it is said that it will bring to him a more enduring fame than belongs to the proudest conqueror of his house, and that coming from Russia the proposal makes a more profound impression than from any other quarter. At the same time, other papers do not hesitate to suggest that the Czar has some ulterior motive; that he is making a bold move in the diplomatic game, and that we shall hear more of his real motives later.





THE Anglo - Egyptian forces on the Nile are being pushed forward toward Omdurman. It has been reported that a large force of dervishes, as the Khalifa's followers are called, are preparing to make a stand at Kerreri. General Kitchener's intentions are to press forward and at all hazards take Omdurman and Khartoum; if he is successful in these moves, fresh European complications may arise, as other great powers are interested in that portion of Africa which adjoins this part of the Soudan. Egypt and Africa are therefore likely to furnish material for news for some time to come.



THE commission to arrange the details of the exchanges necessary in our assuming control of Cuba and Porto Rico sailed for the islands on Saturday, September 3.

Admiral Sampson and Generals Wade and Butler left by the auxiliary vessel *Resolute* to Havana; and Admiral Schley with General Gordon left on the

transport *Seneca* for San Juan; General Brooke, who is the third member of the Porto Rican commission, is already in the island. Final instructions have been given to them, and they have completed a partial organization so that they may get systematically to work when they arrive at the islands. There is very much for them to do, as the situation is an entirely new one for United States' representatives, and the taking of outlying countries, such as these islands are, marks a new epoch in our national existence. The next few years will be very interesting in noting what effect this broadening of our territory will have upon our nationality.



IN connection with the marked feeling shown by the Cubans in regard to our occupation of Cuba, it is interesting to note the despatch sent by the Secretary of War to the commanding general at Santiago, in which he definitely states that "interference from any quarter will not be permitted; the Cuban insurgents should be treated justly and liberally, but they and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States." This is at least quite definite in regard to our present relation with Cuba, and taken together with General Garcia's resignation, which was promptly accepted by the Cuban Government because of his actions with the American army at the fall of Santiago, would make it plain that the Cubans must await their time quietly.

There is considerable talk to the effect that the leading Cubans favor annexation by the United States, and do not wish to establish their own government;

these matters will be very difficult to settle, and it doubtless will be some time before a permanent situation is arrived at.



BUSINESS in Havana is reviving. Large quantities of goods are being received and also shipped from there, and matters are slowly righting themselves. There is still much feeling adverse to the Americans, and this will take some time to overcome; for the present, therefore, goods are being landed and shipped; but it is thought best that people from this country should not at present endeavor to establish themselves in business there.

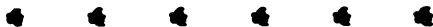
In Santiago, American business methods are being rapidly introduced; the merchants are much pleased with the new postal system, which is on the American plan. There seems to be a general desire that American business systems should be adopted; the improvements made by Generals Lawton and Wood in reference to the management of city affairs are much appreciated by the more intelligent inhabitants. English is taught in the public schools, and these schools are to be very much improved; no doubt special regulations will be made, enforcing public education as in this country.

August 25 three Spanish transports left Santiago with nearly five thousand soldiers on board. The poor fellows were a sad sight as they marched to the transports, many of them barely able to totter along, and many others so weak that they had to be carried.

On the way to the ships a number of the men died; these men were checked off as passengers in order

that the cost of their transportation might be collected from the Americans.

The condition of the Spanish soldiers leaving Santiago is pitiful; over one thousand left on an hospital steamer, and physicians believe that at least twenty-five per cent will die before they reach Spain.



THE situation in Spain is of the gravest character. While it is reported that Don Carlos is preparing a manifesto, this is the least important of the indications of coming internal disorders.

More serious are the small and riotous gatherings in different parts of the country, for these indicate a general feeling of distrust, and a condition among the populace which may at any minute give birth to one of those terrible *émeutes*, or rebellions, which have occurred so frequently among the Latin races as the culmination of a long period of discontent.

Perhaps the most alarming sign of all is the murder of single soldiers, whose bodies are found frequently in isolated places.

In order to quiet the populace, it is being reported that the Government is well pleased to be relieved of the enormous expense of the colonies. This, as the London *Spectator* remarks, in an able editorial on this subject, is no doubt instigated by the Continental financiers, to whom anarchy in Spain would mean enormous losses.

Efforts in this direction do not prove successful, and it is more than likely that a serious uprising will take place within the next few weeks.



GENERAL ALGER, Secretary of War, in a number of interviews, has defended his position and actions in the management of the war. He tries to make it appear that everything has been done by the various departments under his control for the proper care and maintenance of the soldiers, and for careful treatment of those who are sick; he states that the quartermaster-general's department, commissary-general's department, and surgeon-general's department "have acquitted themselves magnificently throughout the whole war, and there is no fault to be found with them"; and he lays the blame upon the commanding officers for any lack of food, clothing, or medicine in the camps.

It is quite impossible for those who know the competent, able, and considerate officers, who sacrificed their business and everything else to fight for their country, to believe that the suffering has been due to their carelessness; there are very many instances of men of the greatest integrity who have made every effort to do everything for their men, but found it practically impossible to do anything in face of the "red tape" and mismanagement of their superiors. It will be very difficult for the War Department, whether it be the Secretary or those under him, to rid that department of the responsibility of starving the men, and of the long lists of fever-stricken soldiers. In all the broad Atlantic seaboard there must have been many places large enough and healthy enough to have been used to quarter the soldiers without having hospitals filled with half the men in camp.

In all the large cities there can be seen daily

funerals of men who enlisted to serve their country against an enemy, the real feeling that led them to enlist being patriotism and love of the flag, and who were yet left to die of typhoid fever, or of malarial fever that came from very badly located camps, and, in some cases, beyond any question, of practical starvation. This country had money enough, resources

enough, and brains enough to have taken care of her soldiers in a better way.



The situation at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, where the army from Santiago is detained, is an instance where somebody has blundered,

and it comes as good news to us that that real soldier, General Wheeler, has decided to have a thorough and genuine investigation, and to place the blame for the conditions that exist there where that blame belongs, regardless of whom it may affect. The men at this camp are insufficiently fed; the railroad that leads to the camp is said to be so congested that supplies cannot be handled properly. The hospitals are in bad shape; and while some of the best medical authorities in the United States declare that if the camp is not broken up at an early date the death-rate will become appalling, in the face of this some of the army surgeons still maintain that it is

a thoroughly good place for a camp, that the sick-rate is not high, and that there is no danger of typhoid.

It will be many months probably before it is entirely understood where the responsibility lies for the many errors that have been made; and it is the duty of all of us, when it is known, to see to it that those who brought about this condition of affairs do not receive further preferment at the hands of the people.



THE return of the Seventy-first Regiment from Camp Wikoff is an instance of the results of such conditions. On August 30, three hundred men of this regiment came in over the Long Island Railroad; and after being carried in the cars from the Battery to Waverly Place in New York city, they marched from there to their armory on Thirty-fourth Street; a large number of these men were unable to join the parade and rode in coaches along the line of march; those who did march were a sorry-looking lot of men, weak and almost broken-down; and less than three hundred out of the one thousand that went away were in the parade. The welcome that New York city gave to these returning soldiers will never be forgotten by those who saw it; for miles the principal thoroughfare of the city was packed with people, who cheered and cheered again at the only regiment from New York State which had actually seen fighting. The men were glad to get home—glad, indeed, for at best the care a soldier receives in camp is not like home; and in the hard campaign

through which they had passed, their lot had been much worse than the usual lot of the soldier; any welcome that could have been given them would not have been too generous for men who took part in the gallant action at San Juan Hill.



THE situation at the Philippine Islands is a peculiar one. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has issued a letter addressed to all the foreign powers, in which he requests the recognition of the Philippine Republic. He claims that the insurgents have formed a government, and that on June 23 they adopted a constitution, and have since been successful in governing themselves under it; he claims that his forces are carrying on a "campaign of liberty"; that they have taken forty provinces, and that they have reduced the principal city of the island, Manila. He also states that they have nine thousand Spanish prisoners.

The letter requests the foreign nations to recognize the independence of the "republic," as he calls it; and if not that, that they at least grant to the Filipinos belligerent rights; no mention of the United States is made in the letter.

Aguinaldo is accused by many of having rather large ambitions; it is said that he has read of the great Napoleon, and sees in him a model. There certainly are some things in common between these two: Napoleon's love of pomp and show, gold collars and the like, and Aguinaldo's proclamation declaring his dictatorship show the same fondness. The insurgent leader is twenty-seven years of age, and looks

fully as old as he is. He began life as a servant to a priest, who gave him a good education; when he became older he studied medicine and visited Hong-Kong, where he saw people that were new to him, and got a slight insight of the large world that is not to be seen in the Philippine Islands.

It is the policy of our Government to co-operate with him and his army, but not to allow the Filipinos to assert themselves any more than the Cubans are to be allowed to; they must bide their time also, especially as the question of the disposition of the Philippine Islands is left to the decision of the joint commission arranged for by the terms of peace.

It is said the number of Americans killed in the attack and capture of Manila was 46, and that the wounded numbered about 100. The Spanish losses are given as 200 killed and 400 wounded. Considerable difficulty was encountered after the capture of the city in keeping the insurgents out, and none were admitted with arms.



AUGUST 23 an international commission, composed of commissioners from the United States and Canada, began its sessions in Quebec. This commission has met for the purpose of adjusting all outstanding causes of differences or friction between the governments of the United States and Canada.

The members of the commission from the United States named by the President are: Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana; Senator George Gray, of Delaware; Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine; John A. Kasson, of Iowa, and ex-Secretary of State

John W. Foster. The Canadian commissioners are: Lord High Chancellor Baron Herschel; Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada; Sir Richard Cartright, Minister of Commerce; Sir L. Henry Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; John Charleton, member of Canadian Parliament. Sir James Winter, Premier of Newfoundland, was added later to the commissioners. The action of this commission will be watched with great interest.



AUGUST 11 the famous old mountain, Grand Teton, was scaled for the first time. The Rev. F. S. Spaulding of Erie, Pa., with three companions made a successful ascent. As they had nothing to guide them, it was necessary for them to make a number of trials before they finally reached the top. Mr. Spaulding's account of the adventure is as follows:

"The party left Denver on August 5," he said. "We reached Market Lake, Idaho, on August 8. We secured a team and rode to Jackson's Hole, a two-and-one-half days' journey. At the Hole we took pack-horses and made twelve miles on the Teton range, just inside the Wyoming line. Our camp was pitched at timber-line on August 10. The camp was right beneath Grand Teton, and it was a sight that I shall never forget, when, early on the morning of August 11, we saw it wreathed with clouds and sombre as if rebuking us for daring to scale it.

"We started at 5 o'clock. We went up something like nine hundred feet; and, being confronted by a wall of rock, went down again. Finally we made the

valley again and determined to follow it up. We reached our first glacier, and found it to be three-fourths of a mile across, solid ice, covered with rocks and checkered with deep crevasses. The glacier led to a snow-field one hundred yards in width. The snow was so soft that we had no difficulty in walking over it. Then we came to another rise of rock, from three hundred to four hundred feet in length, and at a steep angle. The rock terminated in another snow-bank at an angle of thirty degrees. In single file we began to climb this, each stepping in the footsteps of the man in front of him. When we reached the saddle between the Middle Teton and the Grand Teton we lay down and rested for a few minutes. Refreshed, we started up to the saddle between the west spur and the main peak, a point as far as any one had ever gone before. Mr. Owen found the can he left there in 1891, marking the highest point man had ascended.

"Ice was all around us. Our first attempt to continue our journey was up through an ice niche; but we discovered there was no place to hold to. We were consequently forced to follow a little gallery three feet wide up to the north side. Naturally the north side of any large and supposedly inaccessible peak is thought to be the hardest to climb. But the Matterhorn, which I have climbed, is easiest on the north side. So with the Grand Teton. We decided to stick to the north side, and cautiously made our way along the gallery, until the man in front drew back with the remark that it ended in a precipice that shot down sheer three thousand feet.

"Below the gallery and jutting out from the wall

of rock were two large slabs, probably six feet in length, which had been sprung from the main wall by the action of the ice and rain. Behind these, after lowering ourselves to them, we crawled along a distance of twenty feet which brought us to a little ledge under an overhanging rock. The ledge was so narrow that we were compelled to crawl on our abdomens. We encouraged each other by keeping up a natural conversation, but it was with an immense feeling of relief that we crossed the ledge and came to a sort of niche with a small overhanging rock.

"Over this we threw a rope—an action that required a cool and steady nerve and a nice eye. We pulled ourselves up and out over the three thousand feet of space below, and continued on up the niche about fifty feet. It was so narrow that we could use our feet, elbows, and knees. When we reached the top we went on another gallery for a distance of nearly two hundred feet toward the west; then up to another ice-niche, in which we were forced to cut five steps. It was sixty feet high, and led on to a ridge. We followed a snow-ridge for two hundred feet, and then over the sharp, jagged, eruptive rocks, so noticeable above timber-line, and clambered with a shout to the top. We made it at 4 o'clock exactly. We had been climbing for eleven hours.

"I never saw such a view in my life. From the top you look down and see four deep cañons, the Fox, Teton and two others, all five thousand feet deep, leading in all directions from the peak on which you are standing. To the west you look down into Teton basin as far as the eye can reach. To the north, Jackson's Hole and the Yellowstone Park be-

yond it can be descried. Snake River winds down through its valley.

"On the topmost rock we planted the metal flag of the Rocky Mountain Club, and in a copper box sunk in the stone we enclosed the record of the ascent.

"The descent was harder than the ascent, because it was more risky. We had to rope off four places as a precautionary measure, although really there was but one place where it was absolutely necessary."



FEW of us realize what a large country India is. On the maps in our geographies it looks very small, about the size of Spain, or perhaps even smaller; yet it is fully half as large as the United States, and contains five times as many people. It is governed by a governor-general, or viceroy.

This position is one of the richest in the gift of Great Britain; and it is but natural that when a man is fortunate enough to obtain it, he is, for a while at least, a very much talked-about individual.

Mr. Curzon, the recent appointee owes his appointment, it is said, to his successful career in the House of Commons, where he has been a marked man for some years, although he is quite a young man yet.

As India is in a critical condition at present, because of the complications about money, the new viceroy's financial ability is to be subjected to a severe test. Until quite recently silver was almost universally used in India, and coinage of this metal was practically free; now, however, an effort is being made to make the currency more nearly like that of other commercial nations, that is, on a gold basis.

The money question is but one of many cares for the new governor. He has also the last of the plague to stamp out, and also to watch that the tribes in the northern parts do not gather strength for a new revolt.

As our new position among nations is more than likely to give us an active interest in these Eastern questions, we shall watch the governor-general's career in his new position with more than ordinary attention. It is a great opportunity for him to make a lasting name for himself.



THE case of former Captain Dreyfus, concerning which reference has often been made in our columns, has taken an entirely new turn.

On the 30th of August, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, of the French army, was charged by the Minister of War with having forged one of the papers which has been often referred to in justification of the conviction of Captain Dreyfus.

It will be remembered that Dreyfus was accused of having sold secrets concerning the army of France to the representatives of other nations. His court-martial in 1894 was conducted in secret. About the first of 1895 he was placed in solitary confinement on an island, called Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana. Before this he had been publicly disgraced by being publicly deprived of his military rank, his sword being broken, and his buttons and stripes cut off.

This Colonel Henry, who was accused by M. Ca-

vagnac, the Minister of War, was Chief of the Intelligence Department of the French army, which organization was largely instrumental in securing the conviction of Captain Dreyfus.

Colonel Henry at first denied the forgery, but finally broke down and admitted it. He was of course arrested, and was imprisoned in the fort at Mt. Valerien. Later he committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor which he had brought with him. It is believed that the discovery of this forgery will lead to a reopening of the Dreyfus case.

France is in a state of great excitement at these latest developments in a case that has been kept before the French people steadily for four years. There are prominent people in France who believe that Dreyfus is innocent, and that he is the victim of a conspiracy. His wife has worked continuously to secure his release ever since his conviction. Emile Zola, the great French novelist, became convinced of the innocence of the accused, and boldly said so in a letter which he wrote to a Paris paper. He attacked the officers and others who were responsible for the conviction of Dreyfus, and the result was that the author was tried on a charge of libel and sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

During the four years of Dreyfus' imprisonment there has grown a more and more widespread belief in the innocence of this officer; and recent developments reinforce the growing belief that the General Staff are trying to shield some one at the expense of Dreyfus.

THE war with Spain has been attended by some most remarkable incidents: the two remarkable naval battles where the losses to Spain were so great and ours infinitesimal; the greeting of our invading army in Porto Rico by the "loyal inhabitants" with shouts of welcome; and now, as a strange wind-up, letters from the departing Spanish prisoners addressed to our victorious army expressing gratitude.

Never before has such a thing happened; and it speaks well for the spirit of kindness existing between the two armies, and is a most hopeful indication of the future friendship to exist between the two nations.

There were two letters, one to General Shafter, the other to the American army, and both are written by a private on behalf of his fellow-soldiers.

As cabled by General Shafter, they are as follows:

"To Major-General Shafter, Commanding the American Army in Cuba.

"The Spanish soldiers who capitulated in this place on July 16 last, recognizing your high and just position, pray that through you all the courageous and noble soldiers under your command may receive our good wishes and farewell, which we send them on embarking for our beloved Spain.

"For this favor, which we have no doubt you will grant, you will gain the everlasting gratitude and consideration of eleven thousand Spanish soldiers who are your most humble servants,

"PEDRO LOPEZ DE CASTILLO,

"Private of Infantry.

"Soldiers of the American Army.

"We would not be fulfilling our duty as well-born men, in whose breasts there live gratitude and courtesy, should we embark for beloved Spain without sending to you our most cordial and sincere good wishes and farewell. We fought you with ardor, with all our strength, endeavoring to gain the victory, but without the slightest rancor or hate toward the American nation. We have been vanquished by you (so our generals and chiefs judged in signing the capitulation), but our surrender and the bloody battles preceding it have left in our souls no place for resentment against the men who fought us nobly and valiantly.

"You fought and acted in compliance with the same call of duty as we, for we all but present the power of our respective states. You fought us as men, face to face and with great courage, as before stated—a quality which we had not met with during the three years we have carried on this war against a people without religion, without morals, without conscience, and of doubtful origin, who could not confront the enemy, but, hidden, shot their noble victims from ambush, and then immediately fled.

"This was the kind of warfare we had to sustain in this unfortunate land. You have complied exactly with all the laws and usages of war recognized by the armies of the most civilized nations of the world; have given honorable burial to the dead of the vanquished; have cured their wounded with great humanity; have respected and cared for your prisoners and their comfort, and, lastly, to us, whose condition was terrible, you have given freely of food, of your stock of medicines, and you have honored us with

distinction and courtesy, for after the fighting the two armies mingled with the utmost harmony.

"With this high sentiment of appreciation from us all there remains but to express our farewell, and with the greatest sincerity we wish you all happiness and health in this land, which no longer belongs to our dear Spain, but will be yours, who have conquered by force and watered it with your blood, as your conscience called for, and the demand of civilization and humanity; but the descendants of the Kongo and of Guinea mingle with the blood of unscrupulous Spaniards and of traitors and adventurers, these people are not able to exercise or enjoy their liberty, for they will find it a burden to comply with the laws which govern civilized communities.

"From eleven thousand Spanish soldiers.

"PEDRO DE LOPEZ DE CASTILLO,

"Soldier of Infantry."

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 21, 1898."

The first detachment of Spanish prisoners reached Corunna, Spain, August 24.

Enormous crowds gathered to welcome them, but were not permitted to approach because of the danger of yellow-fever contagion.

The sick will be kept for some time in quarantine; the others, after five or six days, will be allowed to return to their homes.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 37. SEPTEMBER 15, 1898 Whole No. 97

CONTENTS.

With the Editor.....	1118
The Coronation of the Young Queen of Holland	1117
The Military Commissions Sail.....	1120
The Dreyfus Case.....	1121
The <i>Oregon's</i> Trip.....	1123
The Philippine Question	1126
The Czar's Peace Proposal.....	1128
Alliance Between Great Britain and Germany.....	1131
The International Yacht Race Challenge.....	1132
The Campaign on the Nile.....	1133
Our Interests at Samoa.....	1137
The President's Proclamation of September 6.....	1138
LATEST NEWS	1139



With the Editor

SUBSCRIBERS are requested, in asking for change of address, to give the address to which the paper is now going as well as the address to which it is to go.

General Miles' criticisms of the War Department, coming as they do at a time when the country is so much disturbed over the alleged ill-treatment of the soldiers, are the subject of much

discussion, and it is said may lead to General Miles' court-martial. Even if they do not result so seriously they are more than likely to provoke better-merited criticism than the following, which appeared recently in an editorial in one of the leading London weeklies:

"In the United States the nation is learning with indignation the details of what its troops had to endure before Santiago.

"The real cause of the misery and muddle was the absurd belief, so widely entertained in America, that you can make war without preparation. Amateur soldiering, and especially amateur transport and amateur commissariat, is cruel work."

While the country merits criticism for errors due to lack of cruel, hard, experience, our British critic must not forget that England has had her lessons too; such lessons as the loss of many thousand men during the Crimean campaign, not due to Russian shot and shell, but to similar and infinitely more criminal negligence than that exhibited by our "amateur" officials.

Where we have lost fifty, Great Britain's losses were thousands; and such a storm of indignation arose in all parts of the country that it resulted in the overthrow of the government.

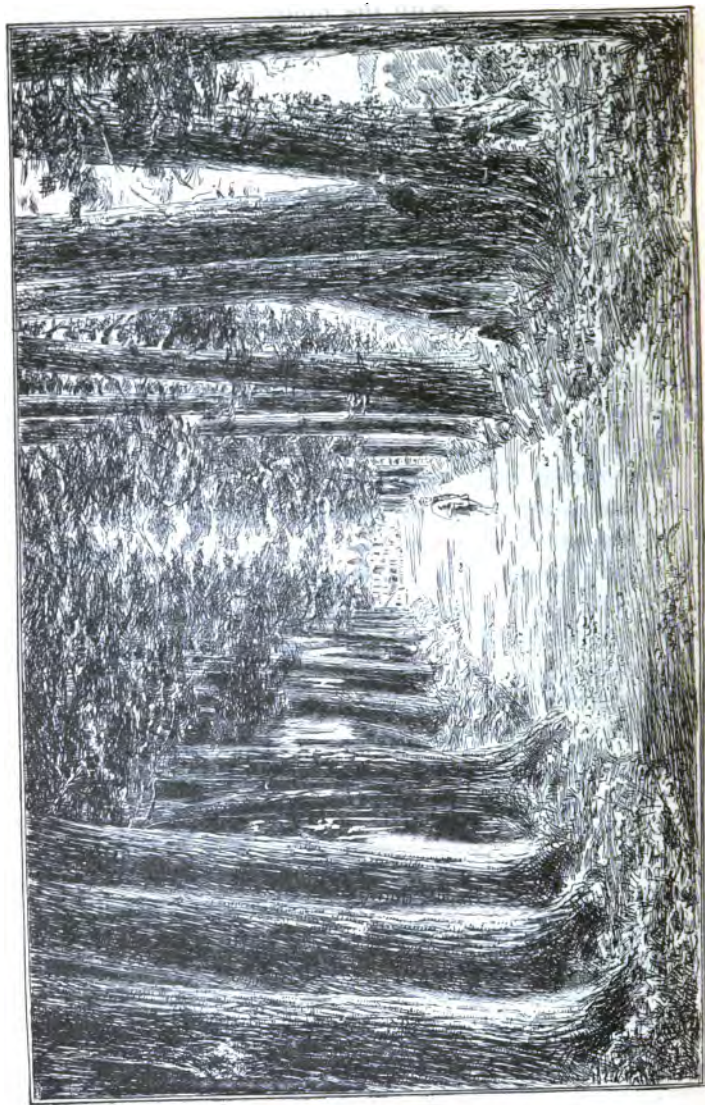
In this country the feeling is growing stronger every day that any and every case of criminal carelessness or negligence which has caused sickness or loss of life must be ferreted out and those to blame held accountable; and in this connection let it not be forgotten that those who elect an official are responsible for his deeds. Right here is the true source of the trouble. We place men in office who are under

obligation to others, and repay these obligations out of the public treasury—directly or indirectly—and then we expect all will turn out well, or else we think that it will make no difference (to us). It may be that this kind of politician will be less in favor now that we have seen actual suffering and death result from his endeavors to fill his own pockets, or place his friends or *creditors* where they might fill theirs. Certainly we shall not, when the time comes, vote as carelessly as if this terrible suffering had not taken place, but shall see to it that the honest man is our choice.

The action undoubtedly taken by the British Government in reference to the attempted intervention in our late war by the Continental powers (to quote the *London Spectator*) assumed a very dramatic form.

It is alleged, on good authority, that M. Hanotaux designed the plan and submitted it to the Continental powers, who agreed, taking it for granted that England would of course assent.

When the matter was submitted to the British Government the French learned with astonishment that the only intervention that England was likely to undertake would be the placing of her fleet at the disposal of the President of the United States; and the attempt was abandoned. *The Spectator* closes its article by saying: "When will people learn that though John often quarrels with his younger brother, it is not safe to approach him with schemes for laying that brother on his back and kicking him on the head?"



THE TOKAIDO.—A FAMOUS HIGHWAY IN JAPAN NEAR TOKIO.

Current History



IN a recent number of *THE GREAT ROUND WORLD* we printed a picture of the young Queen of Holland—or, as it is officially called, “The Netherlands”—who came of age on August 31.

This expression, “came of age,” is a curious one, and means reaching the age when the law authorizes her to act for herself. The Dutch law provides that the King or Queen of Holland comes of age at eighteen; and as Queen Wilhelmina attained her majority, or came of age, on August 31 (she was born in 1880), the event was celebrated throughout Holland.

The father of the young Queen, King William III., died in 1890, and since that time her mother has been Queen Regent. In other words, the young Queen’s mother has reigned for her daughter, as the Queen Regent of Spain now reigns for her son, King Alfonso XIII, as the latter will not really become King of Spain until he attains his majority. In most countries people come of age when they are twenty-one. This is also the rule in Holland except as to the sovereign.

On August 30 the Queen Regent of Holland issued a proclamation, the occasion being the end of her regency. She expressed warm pleasure at “seeing the whole nation ranged joyously around the throne of the young Queen,” thanked God that her dearest

Authority for pronunciation of proper names: Century Dictionary.

wish had been granted, thanked the people for their loving and faithful support of herself, invoked God's blessing upon her daughter, and concluded:

"May our country become great in everything in which a small nation can be great."

On the following day, August 31, her eighteenth birthday, Wilhelmina issued her first proclamation to the people of the Netherlands, as follows:

"On this day, so important to you and me, I desire before all else to say a word of warm gratitude. From my tenderest years you have surrounded me with your love. From all parts of the kingdom, from all classes of society, young and old, I have always received striking proofs of attachment. After the death of my venerated father all your attachment to the dynasty was transferred to me. On this day I am ready to accept the splendid though weighty task whereto I have been called, and I feel myself supported by your fidelity. Receive my thanks. My experience hitherto has left ineffaceable impressions and is an earnest of the future. My dearly loved mother, to whom I am immensely indebted, set me an example by her noble and exalted conception of the duties which henceforth devolve upon me. The aim of my life will be to follow her example and to govern in the manner expected of a Princess of the House of Orange. True to the Constitution, I desire to strengthen the respect for the name and flag of the Netherlands.

"As sovereign of possessions and colonies East and West, I desire to observe justice, and to contribute, so far as in me lies, to the increasing intellectual and

material welfare of my whole people. I hope and expect that the support of all, in whatever sphere of official or social activity you may be placed, within the kingdom or without, will never be wanting.

"Trusting in God, and with a prayer that He give me strength, I accept the government.

"WILHELMINA."

Solemn religious services were held in all the churches of Holland that day, and the young Queen with her mother attended divine services in the great church of The Hague.

Although The Hague is the seat of the Government of Holland, Amsterdam is the most important city commercially.

The Dutch law compels the sovereign to reside at Amsterdam at least six days every year.

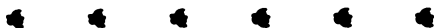
On September 6, Queen Wilhelmina took the oath of office, as Queen of the Netherlands, at Amsterdam. The ceremony, termed the enthroning ceremony, took place in the Nieuwe Kerk, or New Church, of Amsterdam, so called in spite of the fact that it is about four hundred years old. But the term "new" is still applied to the building, which is considered the cathedral of Amsterdam.

There was a brilliant procession, and all the high civil and military authorities, and the diplomatic corps, or representatives of the foreign countries, were present at the ceremony in the kerk, in addition to many princes, princesses, grand-dukes, grand-duchesses, dukes, duchesses, etc., representing the great families of Europe.

The news of Queen Wilhelmina's formal accession

to the throne was carried from Amsterdam to all parts of Holland by thousands of carrier-pigeons.

These pigeons had been sent to Amsterdam from all parts of the country; and it was a beautiful sight to see the myriads of these beautiful birds rise like a cloud in the air, and then dart off east, west, north, and south, to carry the glad tidings to the people that their beloved young Queen had begun her reign.



HE United States Porto Rico military commission, consisting of Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley and Brig.-Gen. W. W. Gordon, sailed from New York on board the United States transport *Seneca*, on August 31, for San Juan de Porto Rico, and arrived there September 5.

The commissioners are to settle with the Spanish commissioners questions which may arise in connection with the return of the Spanish soldiers to Spain, and the turning over of records, supplies, government buildings, arms, ammunition, etc., to the American representatives.

Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, our commander in Porto Rico, is also a member of the commission.

Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, until recently commander of the American forces at Manila, Philippine Islands, sailed from there on the United States transport *China*, August 30, bound for Paris, France, where he is to take part in the Spanish-American peace

conference. General Otis was appointed governor of Manila in his place.

General Merritt's last official act was to sign a permission for the insurgents to send a representative to the Paris conference.

The Cuban commission, consisting of Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, Maj.-Gen. James F. Wade, and Maj.-Gen. Matthew C. Butler, sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, on September 5, on board the United States transport *Resolute* bound for Havana.

Mr. Robert P. Porter was also a passenger on board the *Resolute*. He is bound for Havana in order to arrange for the collection of the revenue there.



THE Dreyfus case, of which we have heard so much recently, is still engrossing public attention throughout the world.

Following the suicide of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, chief of the Intelligence Department of the French war office (who destroyed himself recently after confessing that he had forged one of the statements used to prove to the French people that Dreyfus had been justly condemned), came the resignation of the French Minister of War, M. Cavaignac, because he insisted that Dreyfus is guilty in spite of the recent developments in the case, thus differing from his colleagues in the Cabinet. M. Cavaignac was succeeded on September 5 by General Zurlinden, the military governor of Paris.

We have devoted much space to the Dreyfus case in the past, and again give it prominence, because it

is a question which affects the whole world, and not France alone. The prisoner Dreyfus, a former captain of artillery, is undergoing imprisonment for life after having been convicted by a court-martial, held behind closed doors, of selling important French military secrets to the agent or agents of a foreign power.

Germany and Italy were the powers first hinted at; it now seems to be established beyond reasonable doubt that neither the German nor the Italian military attaché (or accredited representatives of the German and Italian army at Paris) was concerned in the matter, and it has been proved by the suicide of Colonel Henry that at least one of the documents which had been used to prove the guilt of Dreyfus was forged in 1896. Therefore it seems reasonable that the case should be reopened and the prisoner given another trial. But the French public would not again submit to a secret trial, and it is understood there are documents among the records of the court which, a French officer has said, would cause war between France and one of the powers if made public; hence the extreme anxiety to avoid a reconsideration of the case, which may lead to the prisoner being liberated without a second trial.

However, matters have reached a point very favorable to Dreyfus.

Public opinion in France, which was almost solidly against the prisoner, has changed and is now strongly in his favor. President Faure hurried back to Paris from his home at Havre, in order to face the crisis, and orders were issued to treat the prisoner more leniently until a final disposition of his case may be made.

The honor of France demands that full justice be done to the prisoner, even at the risk of war with a foreign power.

The faithful wife who, as the saying goes, has been trying to "move heaven and earth" in her efforts to establish the innocence of her husband, as much for the sake of their children as for the sake of the prisoner of Devil's Island, is winning sympathy everywhere.

Of course, if Dreyfus is guilty, no punishment can be considered too severe for him. But, in the first place, in view of the recent developments, the fact of his guilt must be clearly established by a public trial, and not in secret, or before the representatives of an army "ring" bent upon concealing certain facts at any cost.



OF course there is not a person in America who is not proud of the *Oregon*, the fastest and most effective battleship in the world. We have all read with delight of her magnificent run around South America, from San Francisco to Key West, and therefore will be interested in some of the inside history of that brilliant exploit.

At a dinner given by the Engineers' Club of New York, on September 1, to the engineer officers of Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet, Chief Engineer R. W. Milligan, of the *Oregon*, was present and described the long voyage. He said:

"At times our machinists worked twenty-four and

twenty-six consecutive hours; and as the engineer force of the *Oregon* was on a peace footing, that is, about three-fourths what we needed in time of war, all were greatly overworked on the trip. At one port Captain Clark told me he wanted to make the next port in ten hours at fourteen knots an hour. I told him I didn't think the men could stand the strain. Shortly afterward I found there was a mutiny among the assistant engineers, they insisting that they could make the port in ten hours. And so we did. The men stood three watches at the engines and two watches in the fire-room.

"Getting around into the Atlantic, we heard that the Spanish torpedo-boat *Temerario* was waiting for us. If we had met her she would have the advantage of knowing that war had been declared; and so Captain Clark decided that if she came anywhere near us we would act as if war had been declared and we knew all about it.

"At Rio we heard first that war had been declared, and that Dewey had met the Spanish. We also got a telegram from the Navy Department, saying that four Spanish cruisers and three sea-going torpedo-boats had left Spain, and perhaps were looking for us. The telegram said that if they met us the department hoped we would whip them. It seemed a good deal to hope for.

"Captain Clark called us all into his cabin and told his plans if we met that fleet. He meant to turn and run, for the *Oregon* can fight running away as well as any other way. We have lots of guns to bring to bear astern. Captain Clark said he meant to string them out in a long race—to *do* the fastest torpedo-boat

first, then the fastest cruisers, and then go back to fight Cervera himself. I think the events of July 3 showed his good judgment, for not all the Spanish fleet had the same speed; and from what I saw then I think his plan would have succeeded.

"To show you what sort of a ship the *Oregon* is, I'll tell you that there was not a speck of salt in her boilers after the run. Usually the condensers (which convert the salt water by distillation into fresh water) leak a little bit, and salt water gets into the boilers and evaporates, leaving the salt. But there was no such leakage aboard the *Oregon*. The workmanship of the vessel was the foundation of our success."

Our recent naval victories were due to the rapidity and accuracy with which our gunners delivered their fire, and also to the speed and admirable handling of our ships. But our naval authorities do not mean to rest on their laurels, and the three new battleships which are to be built for our navy will surpass anything afloat. They will be eighteen-knot fighters, and we shall equal Great Britain in that class of vessel. That country is building in the *Formidable*, *Irresistible*, and *Implacable*, three 18-knot ships, 440 feet long, having 75 feet beam, drawing 26 feet 9 inches of water, and of 14,900 tons displacement. Their main batteries will consist of four 12-inch guns and twelve 6-inch guns. Our three new battleships will be of 12,000 tons displacement; they will be 370 feet in length, will have 72 feet beam, and will draw 23 feet 6 inches of water.

The American ships will have the same armament as the British ships, except that our vessels will have ten, instead of twelve, 6-inch guns. On the other

hand, our battleships will be more compactly built, they will carry more coal, and they will be superior to the British ships in armor, mechanical devices, and a number of other points.



SINCE Admiral Dewey's great victory over the Spanish fleet at Manila, on May 1, the question whether we should retain the Philippine Islands or simply be content with a coaling-station there, has been a subject of great interest both here and in Europe.

The representatives of the best interests in the Philippine Islands, commercial and financial, native and foreign, especially the British, have already strongly urged upon our representatives the annexation of the islands to the United States. There are many people in our country who are heartily in favor of such a step. The future of the Philippine Islands, however, is such an important matter, possibly involving a great change in the policy of the United States, that our wisest lawmakers will no doubt be heard upon the subject before the country is committed to any definite action.

Our military and naval officers, naturally, hope we shall retain possession of those rich islands, for we all wish to see the Stars and Stripes floating far and wide, north, south, east, and west, as its glorious folds bring peace, happiness, liberty, and contentment to all.

It must be remembered, however, that the races in

the Philippines are many and varied; they speak many tongues, and are of almost all colors and creeds. The work of welding them into an intelligent, working American body will, therefore, be long-drawn-out and extremely expensive.

We shall not be able, for years to come, to maintain real order without the presence there of an army of about 40,000 men, in addition to a powerful fleet. Then it must not be forgotten that there are islands nearer home which might be more valuable to us.

For instance, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the great iron manufacturer, suggests exchanging the Philippine Islands for the British West Indies, where a movement in favor of annexation to the United States is already on foot, a conference on the subject being in progress at the island of Barbadoes, a British West Indian possession.

Aguinaldo, the leader of a large section of the Philippine insurgents, seems to be hunting for trouble. Advices received from Manila under date of September 6 announced that the insurgents continue building intrenchments and that they now hold the waterworks, which is a distinct menace to the American forces, in view of the approach of the dry season. In explanation of his warlike attitude, Aguinaldo says he is "preparing for resistance in case the islands are returned to Spain," and that he is willing to disarm the insurgent army "if the United States guarantees permanent protection." Aguinaldo is well aware that the future of the Philippine Islands is to be settled at the Paris conference, and he will be wise if he avoids irritating the United States.



THE Czar's note to the powers, suggesting a conference to consider the question of general disarmament, has been somewhat lost sight of in the face of the Dreyfus agitation in France, the victories of the British in the Soudan, and, above all, the cold manner in which the suggestion has been received by France, the ally of Russia, where the enthusiasm aroused by the understanding with Russia was based on the supposition that, sooner or later, it meant combined action against Germany to recover for France the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, which were formerly French territories, but were ceded to Germany as a result of the war of 1870-71, which caused the downfall of Emperor Napoleon III., and bitterly humiliated France.

With this idea in the popular mind, Frenchmen have repeatedly contributed to Russian loans; now, however, it looks as if the trust of France in Russian friendship had been misplaced.

It is curious to note, in connection with the peace proposal of the Russian Emperor, the several claims made for the honor of suggesting it.

From Berlin we hear that Emperor William has frequently, since Czar Nicholas' accession to the throne, conferred with him on the subject of diminishing the armaments of Europe; from Rome we are told that the Pope has had the matter in hand ever since the coronation of the Czar at Moscow, about two years ago; while a reliable New York newspaper, in a special despatch from London on September 3, credits Queen Victoria with having inspired the Russian peace movement. The correspondent explains that the recent diplomatic humiliations of Great

Britain in the Far East were due to the British Queen's earnest desire that the controversies with Russia, and the subject of China, were not to be carried to the point of risking war with that country. The Russian minister for foreign affairs, Count Muravieff, is said to have been aware of this, and to have taken advantage of the situation to the extent of goading the British Prime Minister, or Premier, as he is called, the Marquis of Salisbury, who is also the minister for foreign affairs, beyond his powers of endurance, finally driving him to tell the Queen he could not conduct the foreign affairs of the empire unless he was given an absolutely free hand, even to the extent of going to war with Russia. Her Majesty is said to have then made a touching appeal to the Premier, and to have reminded him that it was her dearest wish that her few remaining years should not be sullied by a terrible war, asking what she could do to avert a conflict. To this, the marquis is said to have replied:

"One thing your Majesty could certainly do—bring your immense personal influence to bear in the cause of peace."

Finally, according to the despatch, the former Empress of Russia, widow of Emperor Alexander III., mother of the Czar and sister of the Princess of Wales, was chosen as the medium of Queen Victoria's personal appeal to the Czar for peace. The Princess of Wales is said to have been intrusted with a personal letter from the Queen to the former Empress of Russia, through whom the letter was to reach the Czar.

This, it is added, accounts for the hurried depart-

ure of the Princess of Wales from England on August 3 for Copenhagen, the home of the King and Queen of Denmark, parents of the former Empress of Russia and of the Princess of Wales.

The outside world, at the time, had two explanations of the unexpected departure of the future Queen of England (the Princess of Wales) for Denmark. One report had it that she had quarrelled with her husband, and the other that the Queen of Denmark was dangerously ill.

The serious sickness of the Queen of Denmark has since been confirmed. On September 5 it was announced that she had been unconscious for a long time and that a crisis was imminent.

In spite of this, it is said that the Czar eventually received the letter of the Queen of England, which is said to have contained the intimation that matters had reached a point when the Russian minister must recede from his position, or trouble of a serious nature was sure to follow.

This, added to the fact that the Russian minister of finance, M. de Witte, was opposed to the warlike plans of the Russian foreign minister, the former urging that Russia needed five more years in which to surmount the famine trouble.

Serious riots have recently taken place in different parts of the Russian Empire because of the failure of the crops, even some of the large property-owners demanding government assistance in several provinces.

The finance minister explained that much more time was needed to secure a gold currency (Russia being engaged in substituting a gold standard for her

silver and paper currency); a backdown on the part of the Russian foreign minister followed, and, as a compromise, the peace message was issued.

Without in any way reflecting upon the claims put forth in behalf of Emperor William, the Pope, and Queen Victoria for the honor of having instigated the Czar's suggestion for a general European disarmament (it is claimed at Washington that the Russian note does not refer to us), it may be well to bear in mind that the father of the present Czar, the late Emperor Alexander III., was a great lover of peace; that the present Czar is credited with having the same views; that his wife, the Czarina, is also believed to be a strong advocate of peace, and finally, that our crushing defeats of the Spanish fleets have opened the eyes of Europe in many ways—notably as to the possible weakness of their own fleets.



INTERMIXED, possibly, with the reasons of the Czar for issuing his peace note is the reported "alliance" arrived at between Great Britain and Germany. The London paper, which first started the report last week, reiterated its assertion later, and again, on September 6, asserted that its information is correct. It is extremely probable that Great Britain and Germany have come to an understanding on important colonial matters, which may include the purchase by Great Britain of Delagoa Bay, a Portuguese possession in South Africa, the port which the Boers, or natives of the South African Republic, governed by President Krüger, have been vainly trying to obtain, and which Germany has also coveted.

The agreement may also mean that Germany will support Great Britain in the matter of reorganizing the mixed tribunals, or international courts of Egypt, which control the finances, etc., of that country. This may enable Great Britain to practically have things all her own way, which is likely to be the case anyhow in view of her victory over the Dervishes at Omdurman, on the Nile.

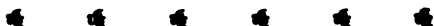
Additional color is given to the report of an Anglo-German understanding by the fact that only the "alliance" is denied at the Berlin foreign office; and also by the action of Emperor William, on September 4, who, while attending a camp service in Waterloo Place, Hanover, referred to the British and Prussian victory at Waterloo over the French under Napoleon (June 18, 1815), and then called for cheers for Queen Victoria on the ground that, as he said:

"The English, a few hours ago, won a victory against a stronger foe."

This referred to the British victory at Omdurman, on the Nile, on September 2.

His Majesty also sent a personal message congratulating the British commander in the Soudan, General Sir Herbert Kitchener, on the result of the battle. This message was the first received by General Kitchener from Europe.

Incidents like these, in diplomacy, show undercurrents of great significance.



THE new challenge for a series of races for the America's Cup was formally presented and accepted, to all intents and purposes, on September 3.

The Royal Ulster Yacht Club is the challenger, in behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, a well-known British merchant. The yacht which is to contest for the so-called "Blue Ribbon of the Water" will be a cutter. The term "cutter," used by British yachtsmen, is applied to the single-mast boats, with deep, heavily weighted keels. They are usually quite narrow. The *Shamrock*, as the British yacht is to be called, will be 89 feet 5 inches long on the water-line. The races will take place in October, 1899. There will possibly be five races for the trophy, the winner of three out of the five events to take the cup.

American yachtsmen are already preparing to build a yacht to defend the America's Cup, and it is understood that the *Defender*, the yacht which defeated Lord Dunraven's *Valkyrie III.* in 1896, will be raced against our new boat as a sort of "trial horse." If the old boat turns out to be faster than the new cup defender, she may be chosen to compete with the *Shamrock*.



THE Anglo-Egyptian army, commanded by Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener (the Sirdar, or commander-in-chief, of the Egyptian forces), crushed the Dervish army commanded by the Khalifa, or Mahdi leader, Abdullah, on September 2, at Omdurman, the Dervish military camp near Khartoum. The Dervishes lost, according to various estimates, from 5,000 to 15,000 men. The

British-Egyptian loss was about 475 killed and wounded.

The result of the British victory at Omdurman is the opening of another chapter in the history of Africa, for the vast district known as the Egyptian



Soudan is now reclaimed for Egypt, after having been in possession of the Dervishes for a long time, and the British are a long step nearer the attainment of the dream of the makers of the British Empire,

namely, a railroad from Cairo to Cape Town. That this dream is approaching realization does not seem doubtful, for the building of the Nile railroad has followed Sir Herbert Kitchener's army step by step toward Khartoum; and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, from the south of Africa, is pushing the Buluwayo railroad northward with his usual energy. Sooner or later the two roads will seemingly meet, although there are obstacles in the way, and another "high road" of commerce will be opened.

The Dervishes, all reports agree, fought most gallantly, but were literally mowed down by the terrible fire of the Anglo-Egyptian troops.

Khartoum, which the gallant General "Chinese" Gordon defended for nearly a year against overwhelming odds, and whose rescue was unsuccessfully attempted by a British army under General Lord Wolseley, the present commander-in-chief of the British forces, was found to be practically in ruins, and Omdurman, the Dervish stronghold, was in such a filthy condition that the victorious army could not occupy it, and had to camp at Khor Skambat, a place near the river.

The survivors of the Khalifa's army surrendered; but the so-called Mahdi escaped with several hundred followers, and retreated toward Kordofan. Osman Digna, the great Dervish general, also escaped.

One correspondent, in describing the battle, said:

"As our troops surmounted the crest adjoining the Nile, the Soudanese, on our right, came into contact with the enemy, who had re-formed under cover of a rocky eminence and had massed beneath the black standard of the Khalifa, in order to make a supreme

effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day. A mass, fifteen thousand strong, bore down on the Soudanese.

"General Kitchener swung round the centre and left of the Soudanese and seized the rocky eminence, and the Egyptians, hitherto held in reserve, joined the firing-line in ten minutes, and before the Dervishes could drive their attack home.

"The flower of the Khalifa's army was caught in a depression, and within a zone of withering cross-fire from three brigades, with the attendant artillery. The devoted Mahdists strove heroically to make headway, but every rush was stopped, while their main body was literally mowed down by a sustained deadly cross-fire.

"Defiantly the Dervishes planted their standards and died beside them. Their dense masses gradually melted to companies, and the companies to driblets, beneath the leaden hail. Finally they broke and fled, leaving the field white with jibbah [a loose white garment] clad corpses, like a snowdrift-dotted meadow.

"At fifteen minutes past eleven the Sirdar ordered an advance, and our whole force in line drove the scattered remnant of the foe into the desert, our cavalry cutting off their retreat to Omdurman."

The British-Egyptian forces numbered 20,000; the number of the Khalifa's followers is not accurately known, but the Emir Mahmoud, whose capture at Atbara was described not long since in *THE GREAT ROUND WORLD*, when asked how many men the Khalifa had with him, answered: "In the great mosque at Omdurman, at prayers, there are forty-seven rows

of fighting-men, and in each row there are fifteen hundred."



IF it is true, as reported, that Malietoa Laupepa, the King of Samoa, who was restored to the throne of those islands in 1889, is dead, the United States has another serious political problem to consider, in addition to those involved in the government of Cuba and the future of the Philippine Islands.

The Samoan or Navigator Islands are a group of volcanic islands in the South Pacific Ocean, distant about five days' journey by steamer from New Zealand. They have an area of about 1,700 square miles, or about one-third more than the area of Rhode Island, which contains about 1,250 square miles. The Samoan Islands' population numbers about 34,000.

These people have hitherto been governed under an agreement arrived at, in Berlin, during the year 1889, between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, by which King Malietoa was allowed to rule the islands, nominally, under the supervision of a judge, agreed upon by the three powers mentioned, and known as the Chief Justice of Samoa. This arrangement, however, has proved to be expensive and unsatisfactory, and it may lead to a division of the

islands between the three powers interested, as our Government is understood to be content with obtaining a coaling-station in Samoa for our warships, possibly at Pago Pago, on the Island of Tuitwila, one of the smallest of the group.

As Germany has large interests in Samoa she may be allowed to have Upolu, the second island in size, on which is Apia, the capital, while Great Britain may receive the largest island of the group, which is, however, second in commercial importance. But these suggestions may not be approved by Germany and Great Britain, in which case the United States may have to solve the problem in some other manner.



PRESIDENT McKINLEY, on September 6, issued the following proclamation, providing for the relief of the starving Cubans:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, September 6, 1898.

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States of America, I do hereby order and direct that upon the occupation and possession of any ports and places in the island of Cuba by the forces of the United States, beef, cattle, and other food supplies intended for the relief of the starving inhabitants of the island may be admitted free of duty, subject to the discretion of the commanding officer of the United States forces at the port of entry, who is hereby charged with the responsibility for the gratuitous distribution of said food supplies to the starving inhabitants of the island.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

**Latest
News**

The United States transport *Obdam*, having on board Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, and his staff, arrived at New York from Ponce, Island of Porto Rico, on September 8. The general immediately handed the reporters for publication typewritten statements in which he insisted he was in command while he remained at Santiago de Cuba, furnished copies of communications on the subject from the Secretary of War, and pointed out that the deaths from disease and the suffering of our troops in Cuba were due to failure to follow up the plan of campaign which he, as commander of the army, drew up for the War Department.

While the echoes of the victory of Sir Herbert Kitchener were yet in the air, a despatch was received from Omdurman, on September 10, forwarded from Omdurman on September 7, giving news of the greatest importance and changing the situation considerably. The despatch said that the Khalifa, a few days before the arrival at Omdurman of the Anglo-Egyptian army, heard that a force of white men had occupied the town of Fashoda, about four hundred miles south of Khartoum, on the west bank of the White Nile. Fashoda is a strategic position of great importance, and capital of a very fertile and densely populated district of Africa. The Khalifa immediately sent two steamers to investigate the report. One of them returned on September 7 and reported having been fired on by a force of whites, which occupied Fashoda. An examination of the bullets found in the hull of the steamer seems to show beyond any reasonable doubt that French troops are occupy-

ing Fashoda. The British commander added that he would immediately send gunboats to investigate the report. If this turns out to be true, the African situation has once more assumed a dangerous aspect, as successive British cabinets have warned France that Great Britain will consider interference in the Nile Valley as being a cause for war. The reason for this is that scientists and geographers have repeatedly pointed out the possibility of damming up the Nile at Fashoda and diverting the course of the river so as to make Lower Egypt, whose existence depends on the Nile, a waterless desert.

The seriousness of the case may be judged from the fact that the British general immediately ordered all the newspaper correspondents to return to Cairo.

The Empress of Austria was assassinated in Geneva, Switzerland, on Saturday, September 10, by an Italian anarchist named Luczeni.

She was stabbed through the heart with a stiletto, while on her way to the landing-stage for the steamer, and was immediately taken to her hotel, where she died.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 38. SEPTEMBER 22, 1898 Whole No. 98

CONTENTS.

With the Editor	1141
Completion of the Peace Commission	1145
New Coaling Stations	1145
Battleships for Manila	1146
The Anglo-German Understanding	1148
The Philippine Crisis	1149
War Department Investigation	1154
The Occupation of Cuba	1155
Elizabeth of Austria	1156
British Good Feeling	1158
Cost of the War	1159
The Troubles in Crete	1160
The Future of China	1162
The Struggle for the Nile Valley	1164
LATEST NEWS	1167



With the Editor

It is well for us to review briefly in these our editorial pages, from time to time, the great movements of the world. The most significant of these at the present time is the proclamation of the Russian emperor in reference to a general disarmament of the great powers. It has been ably put in one of the strongest British journals that a general

Copyright, 1898, by THE GREAT ROUND WORLD Publishing Company

disarmament can only take place when the great powers are content with the *status quo*, that is, with affairs as they may be at that time. That the present *status quo* is not satisfactory to France is too generally known and recognized to require much comment. The loss of Alsace and Lorraine, the two provinces lost to France as a result of the Franco-Prussian War, has been a thorn in the side of France, and remains a seed of discord between those two countries. Germany has undoubtedly designs upon Turkey and China, and hopes for South African acquisitions through the Boers; therefore she is not content with the present state of territorial division. England's inborn desire to continually enlarge her borders makes her an impossible quantity in the general plan of being content with the present state of affairs; and the United States, the last and by no means the least factor in the new condition of European affairs, must either be brought into the general scheme, or else left to play the part of the fox in the fable.

Under the circumstances, what prospect is there that the peace project of the Czar will be carried out? To quote from *The Spectator*, the situation is similar to that of a dozen men with guns cocked and pointed, each calling out, "I'll put down my gun if others will." Of course nobody ever moves."

In France the Dreyfus case has created a profound distrust in the "Department of National Defence," the army department. There is a general hurry-skurry on the part of its members to desert the famous department to avoid the responsibility for about as dis-

graceful an affair as has been recorded on the pages of French history, and that is saying a good deal.

In the East there is the lull which almost always precedes a storm; and in Egypt, if reports of the presence of a French force on the Nile are to be credited, another storm is brewing.

In South Africa that much-abused and also much-praised individual, Cecil Rhodes, continues his ambitious designs, which are more than likely to bear fruit in another Jameson Raid, and again embroil England in trouble with the Boers.

In Holland we see the quiet, thrifty Dutch making much of their beloved queen; and surely this picture of unselfish content is the brightest spot in the European picture, rivalled, perhaps, in a minor degree, by the happy conclusion of the coal strike in Wales, and the return to work of the thousands of miners who have, now that an agreement with the employers has been reached, less anxiety to look forward to for the coming winter.

In our own country, peace does not come as a final conclusion of the horrors of war, for we have still to look forward to the troubles arising from the acts of our "amateur commissariat," "amateur quartermaster department," and "amateur transport service." For months to come we shall see weak and debilitated men among us as a constant reminder that there is a dark side to politics which it is our duty to correct by seeing that the right men are elected to office.



THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE NATHANIEL CURZON,
Viceroy-Elect of India.

Current History



THE United States Peace Commission was completed on September 9th, when Senator Gray, of Delaware, agreed to become the fifth member. It is now constituted as follows: Judge Day, Secretary of State; Senators Davis, Frye, and Gray, and White-law Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*.



WHEN Congress assembles, on the first Monday in December (December 5th), the authority necessary to establish a number of additional coaling-stations for our fleet will be asked for.

One of the lessons taught by the war with Spain was that we lacked proper facilities for coaling our ships. Key West, during the war, was the principal coaling-station of the navy; but it soon became apparent that similar stations on the Northern coast were needed. Consequently a naval board visited every port having deep water from Key West to Maine, and it has just reported to the Navy Department.

It recommends the establishment of at least six new coaling-stations, one of which is to be at Porto Rico, after peace is formally arranged and that territory is officially part of the United States.

The cost of the new stations will be from \$100,000 to \$200,000 each, according to the locality and the

Authority for pronunciation of proper names: Century Dictionary.

expense of dredging, wharf-building, etc. From 5,000 to 20,000 tons of coal will be stored at the stations, and the latest appliances for handling coal rapidly are to be supplied to them.

It is necessary to have these coaling stations at places where the largest vessels can enter and take coal at the docks. Where the water is not deep enough, it must be made so by dredging, or digging out the harbors; this it is which necessitates the large cost.



THE interests of our country, it is understood, may require, in the near future, the presence at Manila of at least one of our battleships—possibly two, or even more. But a state of truce, in which neither country can strengthen its position, exists between the United States and Spain. Therefore it was difficult to provide for the protection of our interests and at the same time refrain from violating the truce. It has been done, however, in a very satisfactory manner. The *Oregon* and the *Iowa*, two of our most powerful battleships, will start shortly, about October 1st, for Hawaii, where we have a newly acquired territory to supervise. Of course, at Honolulu, the capital of those islands, our two warships will be within Rear-Admiral Dewey's call. They will be about 2,000 miles nearer Manila than if they were stationed at San Francisco. This is an early example of how valuable Hawaii will be to us as years roll on, and we help to build up the history of the world.

Four colliers have been assembled at Hampton Roads, Va. They are being made ready to accompany the *Oregon* and *Iowa* around South America. The voyage of these two battleships will be to some degree a repetition of the performance of the *Oregon*, which justly earned for her the honor of ranking as the finest battleship in the world. Upon this occasion, however, there is no necessity for driving the ships at high speed.

The distance from New York to Honolulu, by way of the Straits of Magellan, is about 13,200 nautical miles.

The longest run our two warships will have to make will be from Punta Arenas, at the western entrance of the Straits of Magellan, to Honolulu, about 6,380 nautical miles.

When the *Oregon* made her historic voyage from San Francisco to the West Indies, her longest run was 5,140 knots, or nautical miles. But she is credited with being able to steam 16,000 knots, at 10 knots an hour, before exhausting the coal she is able to carry in her bunkers. The *Iowa*, however, only has a "steaming radius," as this coal-carrying and coal-saving quality is called, of 7,400 knots. Therefore she will have to coal at the Straits of Magellan, and, later, may also have to coal at sea.

This recalls the fact that a fortune awaits the man who invents a really effective method of coaling at sea and in a sea-way, or when the waves are rolling high. Several methods have been tried, one of these being the use of a sort of trolley rigged up between the collier and the ship to be coaled, the coal being transferred in bags.

Of course, if the sea is quite calm, which is not usually the case, the collier can be "made fast," or lashed alongside the warship.

Then the *Oregon-Iowa* incident again calls attention to another of the needs of our country, namely, a Pacific cable. Even with the *Oregon* and *Iowa* at Honolulu, it will take the same time to communicate with them, if Dewey needs assistance, as it would for them to make the run from San Francisco. However, the battleships will be nearer to him there than at San Francisco, and we may be certain they will be ready to start the moment some fast vessel from San Francisco gives them the word to start for Manila.

There is also talk of sending the *Texas*, later, to Manila, via the Suez Canal.



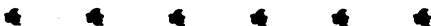
AS intimated in our last issue, the understanding arrived at between Great Britain and Germany is on colonial matters, and is not an alliance as that term is generally understood. It relates to certain points which have been under discussion for some time, and to some new questions. The disputes connected with Togoland, in Southwest Africa; the question of the future of Delagoa Bay, which the Boers, or native Dutch inhabitants of the South African Republic, most earnestly desired as an outlet to the sea, and a joint loan to Portugal, are among the points upon which agreements have been reached.

No reference is made to what Germany gets as her share of the understanding. But Germany already holds 161,000,000 marks of Portuguese loans, and for

seven years Portugal has only paid a third of the interest due, which, it is said, means a loss to German creditors of 40,000,000 marks.

Finally, it is pointed out that the present Anglo-German agreement furnishes the basis for future and broader understandings.

Some of the German newspapers express the hope that this new departure does not mean Germany's abandonment of the Boers, to whom she has been very friendly since Dr. Jameson, the British filibuster, made his famous and unsuccessful raid into their territory. Other papers of Germany say the Transvaal Republic has disappointed its German friends.



THE American commanders in the Philippine Islands, Cuba, and Porto Rico have uniformly proved themselves courteous, diplomatic, and good-natured. This is especially true of our commanders in the Philippine Islands.

Dewey the fighting admiral is only equalled by Dewey the clever diplomat. But the extreme good-nature of our sailors and soldiers has been sorely tried in the Philippine Islands. Aguinaldo, the leader of a section of the insurgents there, seems bent upon getting himself into trouble. The kindest of advice has been given him, but he persists in his foolish, dangerously ambitious course. He appears to combine the low cunning of the Filipino with the treachery of the Spaniard. Re-

cent events (the American successes) have turned his head almost completely. In fact, he seems to be laboring under the impression that Aguinaldo, and not Uncle Sam, crushed the power of Spain.

Recent advices from Manila show he has been moving his forces in a way calculated to irritate the American generals to the utmost. In fact, he has very nearly openly defied American authority.

After one of the insurgent advances, made in spite of the protests of the Americans, orders were given to General Anderson to clear Manila of insurgents, though no reference was made to the use of force. Aguinaldo was thereupon informed that he must at once withdraw his men, and in reply he sent commissioners to General Anderson with ten demands, as follows:

First—That the Americans be confined to the territory surrendered to them by the Spanish.

Second—That the Filipinos should retire only within certain limits.

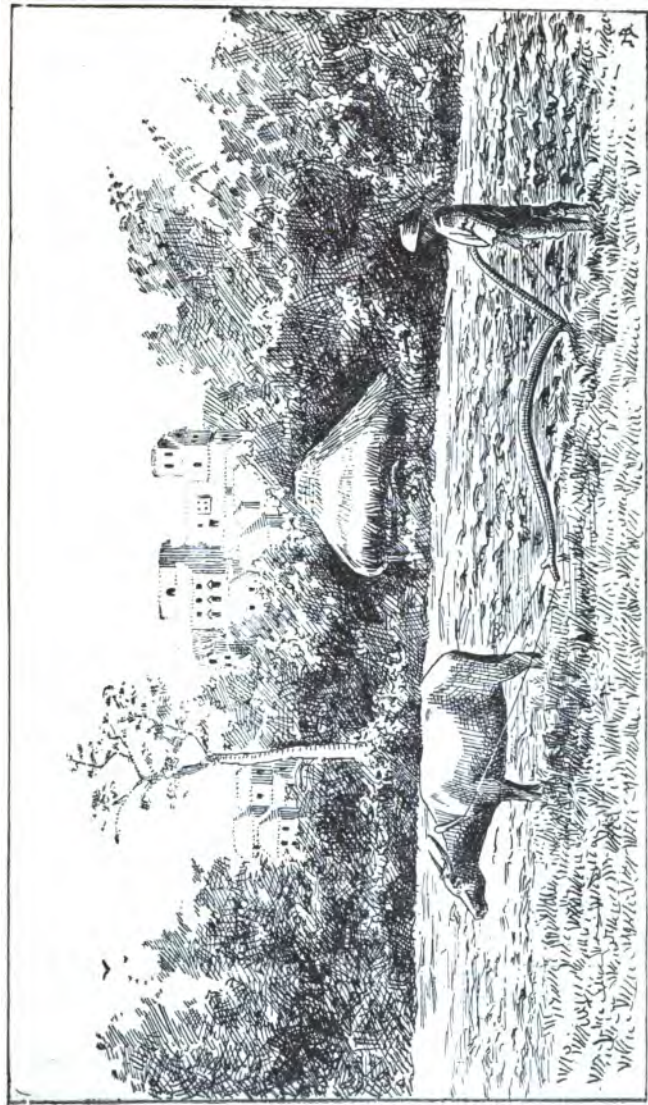
Third—That the Filipinos be allowed to remain in certain convents in Manila.

Fourth—That the Filipinos should have free use of the Pasig River.

Fifth—That General Merritt consult with Aguinaldo in regard to the civil appointments, though the insurgent leader intimated that he preferred American officials.

Sixth—That the Filipinos be permitted to retain control of the Manila water-works.

Seventh—That the arms taken from the insurgents be returned to them.



A NATIVE PLOUGHMAN (CHURCH OF SAN PEDRO, MANILA, IN THE BACKGROUND).

Eighth—That the insurgent officers be allowed to enter the city with arms.

Ninth—That the Filipinos should share with the Americans in the booty captured in the city.

Tenth—That all negotiations be put in writing and confirmed by the commander of the American forces.

General Anderson naturally refused to discuss these demands until the insurgents had withdrawn from Manila, and took the insurgent commissioners before General Merritt. The latter heard the demands of the commissioners, and then consulted with Admiral Dewey. The demands of the insurgents were not agreed to.

Later they made the following demands:

First—That naval protection be given to the shipping of the Filipinos in the waters which the Americans control.

Second—That the withdrawal of the insurgent troops be only to the line previously proposed.

Third—That the Americans retire within that line.

Up to September 10th their demands had not been accorded by the American commanders.

The worst feature of the situation was that the water supply of Manila was practically under the control of the insurgents.

Aginaldo holds to the theory that Manila should be occupied, jointly, by the American and insurgent forces, and every movement forward of the insurgents is accompanied by a statement from them that they are only strengthening themselves against the Spaniards.

The American commanders, however, assumed a firm attitude and insisted upon the insurgents evacu-

ating the suburbs of Manila by September 15th, which was done, and the situation became clearer.

At about the same time, however, Aguinaldo presided at an insurgent congress held at Malolas, in which he appealed to the delegates to secure the complete and permanent liberty of the people of the Philippine Islands.

It was announced, in this connection, on September 11th, that a gentleman under instructions to study the situation and conditions of the Philippine Islands had formed these conclusions, after personal and thorough investigation:

First—The people are docile and easily managed, and would readily submit to any government that would control them firmly, and protect and direct them without the oppression and injustice they suffered under the Spanish.

Second—They are absolutely unfitted for citizenship, as the term is understood in America.

Third—The Filipinos would be unable to maintain an independent government, even in the island of Luzon, if they could establish it.

Fourth—The Spanish would be utterly unable at any time in the near future to discharge the duty of government toward life and property in the island of Luzon.

Fifth—The form of government in the American Territories prior to their admission to Statehood would be impracticable here.

The above statements are said to be the consensus of opinion of the best-informed men at the Philippine capital.



PRESIDENT McKINLEY, it was announced September 11th, has decided that it is necessary to examine into the charges made against the Commissary, Quartermaster, and Medical Bureaus of the War Department. This is a necessary result of the hundreds of columns of stories told of the sufferings of our soldiers during the war. The President desires that the full truth be ascertained and made public, and invited the following persons to form the committee of investigation:

Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield, general of the army; General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, head of the Confederate Veterans' Association; General Granville M. Dodge, president of the Army of Tennessee; D. C. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins University; General Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska, former Senator, and general counsel for the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad; Robert T. Lincoln, former Secretary of War and minister to Great Britain, now President of the Pullman Palace Car Company; Daniel S. Lamont, former Secretary of War; Dr. W. W. Keen, of Philadelphia, a well-known physician and bacteriologist; Colonel James A. Sexton, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The conduct of the Santiago campaign, seemingly, is not to be investigated. But it will be difficult to make the inquiry proposed without bringing out many important facts connected with the campaign.

The President, it is understood, prefers that the conduct of the campaign be investigated by a joint committee of Congress, if that body deems the step advisable.

Difficulties arose from the start. On September 12th it was announced that General Gordon and Mr. Lamont had declined to serve, and the acceptance of others was doubtful.



DESPATCHES from Santiago de Cuba on September 11th announced that our forces had occupied the towns of Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo, included in the territory surrendered by General Toral, the Spanish commander, who gave up his sword to Major-General Shafter.

Baracoa was occupied September 1st by two companies of the Third Immunes, under Major Wyly, and Sagua de Tanamo was occupied September 4th by two companies of the Third Immunes, under Captain Harris.

Both detachments of our troops were landed from the steamer *San Juan*, which left Santiago on August 30th and returned there on September 10th.

At Baracoa the Spaniards surrendered 2,000 rifles and a quantity of ammunition. The *San Juan* had to return to Sagua de Tanamo for the arms of the Spanish force near there, as the latter was camped eighteen miles from the town and the arms could not be got to the steamer before she sailed.

The American flag was hoisted at both places with great ceremony, the Spaniards saluting it and expressing themselves as being overjoyed at the fact that it was the Stars and Stripes and not the Cuban flag which had supplanted theirs.

The Cubans watched the ceremonies from the hills. They wanted to take part in them; but the American commanders would not permit them to do so.

Our troops at both places are encamped on the high hills outside the towns.

The Cubans about Baracoa acted in a bad spirit. They resented the refusal to be allowed to take part in the occupation ceremonies, declared they would not give up their arms and return to work until ordered to do so by the so-called Cuban Government, and asked for rations. Major Wyly, acting upon General Lawton's instructions, refused to give them any food until they gave up their arms and agreed to go to work. This is the policy mapped out by our Government.

The first meeting of the Spanish-American Cuban Evacuation Commission took place at Havana, on September 11th. The session lasted only twenty minutes, and was confined to a formal presentation of credentials.



THE assassination of Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, by an Italian Anarchist named Luccheni, at Geneva, Switzerland, on September 10th briefly recorded in our last issue, was an entirely unpardonable crime. The Empress was a woman who had led a life beyond reproach. She loved outdoor exercise, horses and dogs, hunting and riding. In addition she was a distinguished linguist and well educated. She disliked court life and official ceremonies, and was a very sick woman when stabbed to death by the cowardly Anarchist.

The murdered woman was the second daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, and she was born on Christmas Eve, 1837. Even when she had reached the middle age, Empress Elizabeth was considered

one of the handsomest women in Europe. She was married to Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, in 1854. They had four children, of whom two daughters are living. Their eldest son, Rudolph, the heir to the throne, known as the Crown Prince, died under sad circumstances in 1889, which embittered the lives of his parents.

The eldest brother of the Empress, Duke Karl Theodor, studied as a physician and oculist, and has established a private hospital on the Tegernsee, Bavaria. He is reputed to be one of the best oculists in Europe, if not in the world.

A sister of the late Empress, the Duchess of Alençon (Ä-lön-sön), perished in the great Charity Bazar fire in Paris last year.

As a sequel to the assassination of the Empress of Austria, wholesale arrests of Anarchists were decided upon throughout France, Italy, and Switzerland. At Lausanne, Switzerland, ten of Luccheni's friends were taken into custody on suspicion of having been connected with the assassination.

Perhaps the crime can best be pictured in the words of the afflicted Emperor. Addressing the chief marshal of the imperial household, Prince von Liechtenstein, the evening the news of the assassination of the Empress was communicated to him, Francis Joseph said:

"It is inconceivable how a man could lift his hand against one who never in her life injured anybody, one who did nothing but good."

The remains of the Empress were taken to Vienna with great ceremony on September 15th. There they

lay in state the following day, and were viewed by immense crowds of people.

The funeral, a magnificent affair, took place on September 16th, practically all the nations of the earth being represented at the ceremonies.



A COMMITTEE of the Anglo-American League, headed by its chairman, Mr. James Bryce, the historian, presented, on September 8th, to the United States ambassador at London, Colonel John Hay, who is to become our Secretary of State, an address expressing regret at his departure. The address, in part, reads as follows:

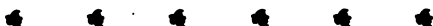
"It has been your fortune to represent your country here at a time of exceptional interest, when the war, now happily ended, gave occasion for the expression of the feelings of affection and sympathy toward the United States which the British people have long entertained. But never before have they been so conspicuously manifested.

"You carry back the assurance of the depth and strength of these feelings. The principle that there ought to be permanent friendship and cordial co-operation between the British Empire and the American Republic is one that all parties and all statesmen here agree in regarding as a fundamental principle of British foreign policy, and by it the whole people desire that their Government should be guided. We rejoice to believe that in your country corresponding sentiments are entertained and that a corresponding principle is now largely accepted."

Colonel Hay in reply expressed his appreciation of

the cordial good will shown toward his country and himself.

He has won many friends in England, and his departure is generally regretted there.



WE have not seen any official figures giving the cost of the war and the number of men killed and wounded and who have succumbed to disease. The following estimate on the subject, however, was made recently, and we present it for what it is worth:

APPROXIMATE COST OF THE WAR.

Expenditures for the army.....	\$78,500,000
Expenditures for the navy.....	36,000,000
Total.....	<u>\$114,500,000</u>

LIVES LOST IN THE ARMY.

Officers killed in battle	33
Men killed in battle.....	231
Officers and men wounded, about.....	1,450
Officers and men lost through disease, estimated	1,500

LIVES LOST IN THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

Officers killed in battle	1
Men killed in battle.....	13
Men drowned.....	1
Men wounded.....	38

If the amount we are said to have expended during the war, \$114,500,000, is about correct, we have done "pretty well" from the bargain standpoint. For

Cuba alone, before the war, it was proposed to offer Spain something like \$200,000,000; and now we have Porto Rico, and possibly the Philippine Islands, in the bargain, for about half the money.

Of course we must not forget the precious lives we lost in battle or through disease; but in this respect Spain has been a much greater sufferer than the United States. For instance, there were 83 deaths on board one Spanish transport which reached Spain recently from Santiago de Cuba.

We have a great deal to be thankful for, and let us remember it when Thanksgiving Day comes.



MORE trouble has broken out in the island of Crete. This island, situated off the south-eastern coast of Greece, belongs to Turkey, and has repeatedly been the scene of disorders caused by the quarrels between the Christian and the Mussulman, (or Mohammedan) portions of the population. The island itself is 150 miles long and from 6 to 35 miles wide. Although Crete forms part of the Turkish Empire, a large majority of the people are of the Greek faith (Christians), and the Greek language is in general use.

In 1896 the Christians of Crete revolted against the Turks; the people of Greece were in sympathy with them, Greek soldiers were landed to assist the insurgents, and, finally, the fleets of the great powers of Europe agreed to "police" the principal towns of the island and landed troops for that purpose. Since then the island has been under international control, pending the result of the efforts which are being

made to establish a Cretan administration on the lines agreed upon by the Powers.

The present disturbances seem to have originated in the following manner: The Mussulmans became irritated because they think the Christians are allowed more liberty than is accorded the Mussulmans. The British military commander at Candia, the largest city of Crete, which was the scene of the riots in 1896 which led to the Turkish-Greek War, was ordered by the foreign admirals to take possession of the Tithe or Tax-Collector's Office, so as to prevent a mob from attacking it. A "tithe" is, strictly, the tenth part of anything; but it also means a small part of anything. In this case it is used as referring to part of the produce of the Cretans which is collected, in place of money taxes, coin being very scarce among the islanders.

After a guard of British soldiers had been stationed around the tax-office, the Mussulmans were quiet for a while; but, later, a British sentinel was stabbed in the back; he fired at and killed a Mussulman as he fell—and then the firing became general. Nearly one hundred British soldiers and sailors were killed or wounded. But reinforcements have been hurried to Candia on board the foreign warships, and order will soon be restored there. In the mean while, the fate of the Christians in other towns is not known, and in one place only 250 out of 1,000 Christians are said to have escaped the fury of the Mussulmans.

The powers, as anticipated, have acted with considerable energy. Reinforcements of troops and ships were sent to Candia, and the first steps were taken toward disarming the Bashi-Bazouks, or irreg-

ular Turkish soldiers. In addition, it was proposed to bring about the complete evacuation of the island by the Turkish troops.

In the mean while, about fifty of the ringleaders of the riots were handed over to the British admiral, and over a hundred of the houses from which the British troops had been fired upon were demolished.



DESPATCHES from Peking and Hong-Kong, published on September 13th, contained two important items of news. From Peking came the announcement that the Marquis Ito, the great statesman of Japan, had arrived at Tien-Tsin, the port of Peking, on his way to the Chinese capital. The visit of the marquis to China, it was explained, was likely to result in an alliance for offence (or attack) and defence between Japan and China.

The Hong-Kong despatch set forth that a revolution in Central China seemed inevitable, and that the rebellion in the island of Hainan, and the province of Kwang-Si adjoining it, was being joined by thousands of the *literati* (men of letters), who are bitterly opposed to the Manchu, or present reigning family of China.*

*In China, social and official positions depend upon education. From time to time there are competitive examinations, and society is divided into four classes according to the degree of knowledge attained. These four classes are: the *literati* or scholars (the highest class), then the farmers, then the artisans, and lastly the merchants.

There is a strange similarity in these divisions to the divisions of European society in the Middle Ages: the scholars, generally the clergy, the landed gentry, the gold and silver smiths and manufacturers, and lastly the tradesmen.

An alliance between Japan and China, it would appear from the present situation, is the one chance of saving the Chinese Empire from being divided up, to all intents and purposes, between Russia, Great Britain, France, and Germany. As the United States, with the Philippine Islands under our flag, is now deeply interested in Far Eastern matters, the visit of the Marquis Ito and the rebellion in China are of the greatest importance to us.

The rebellion in the southern province of Kwang-Si has been in progress for some time past. The imperial troops are reported to have lost many thousands of men, and at one time the rebels were threatening to attack the important town of Wu-Chow, on the West River. The latter is the main arm of the Canton River, near the entrance to which Canton, the oldest and most important city in the south of China, is situated. Canton has a population of about 2,000,000 souls. Until the year 1843 all the foreign trade of China was conducted at Canton, and its amount was estimated at \$80,000,000 per year. Since then, a number of other ports of China have been opened to foreign trade, and the amount of foreign business at Canton has fallen off about one-half.

The revolution in the southern part of China is the work of a Chinese secret society, known as the Hing-Chung-Wooy, meaning "Chinese Progressive Society," which is said to have powerful branches in this country—a centre at San Francisco and a headquarters at New York. The American chief of the society is said to be Walter Fong, who was the first Chinese graduate at Stamford, Conn., and his leading associates are reported to be graduates of Yale, Har-

vard, and other universities. The objects of the members of the society are the overthrow of the present reigning family at Peking and the formation of a Chinese republic on American lines.

The inhabitants of Canton are believed to be in sympathy with the rebels. The fact that the latter have not pushed on toward Canton is believed to be due to advice from their friends at Canton, who fear foreign complications.

As to the suggested alliance between Japan and China, it looks as if the move in that direction has been made too late.

The Chinese Empire is more than tottering, it is slowly crumbling to pieces; and it is difficult to see how the Japanese, who began the work of destruction, can bolster it up, even temporarily. But it is the one chance of salvation for China, as we have previously pointed out. We shall watch the issue with much interest.



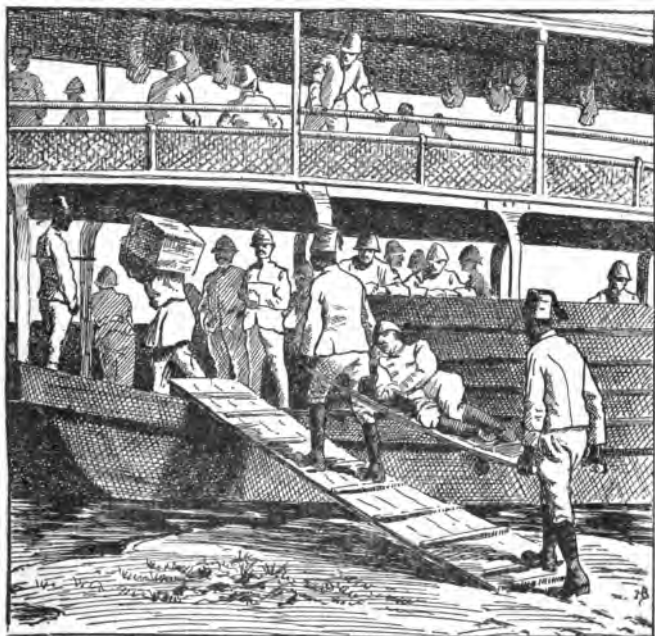
IN our last issue we showed that the brilliant victory of the Anglo-Egyptian forces over the Dervishes, at Omdurman, near Khartoum, which was followed by the occupation of the latter place, was clouded by a report that a force of whites, apparently French, had occupied Fashoda.

This place, we explained, is the capital of a very fertile region, and is situated on the White Nile, about four hundred miles, in a straight line, from Khartoum. At Fashoda the Nile could be diverted from its course, and Egypt might be ruined.

The inference drawn by the British officers was that

the troops at Fashoda were the forces commanded by Major Marchand, the French explorer.

The first step of the British commander, when he heard the news, was to send all the war correspond-



THE SOUDAN ADVANCE.

Carrying wounded soldiers aboard transports.

ents back to Cairo, and to prepare a flotilla of gun-boats. These small but effective, flat-bottomed, stern-wheeled craft, armored and mounting rapid-fire guns of the latest type, were promptly sent on a reconnoitring expedition to Fashoda.

But no news for some time will be allowed to leak out over the telegraph lines from the front which are controlled by the Anglo-Egyptians; and the French, having no telegraphic communication with their force, will have to wait about three months before they receive news from their officers on the Nile of the occurrences which are foreshadowed. This gives the British a decided advantage in the final struggle for the possession of the Nile Valley.

In both France and Great Britain there is little doubt that Major Marchand has reached Fashoda. His expedition was organized in 1896 on the West coast of Africa. It was one of many such expeditions sent out by the French Government in its efforts to acquire territory in Africa. The major had orders to make treaties in the name of the French Republic with the native chiefs through whose territories he passed; but there is no doubt he was really bound for Fashoda. He began his journey eastward in 1896, having with him two battalions of Senegal troops and several French officers, including a naval officer who had charge of the transportation of a gunboat. In April last, reinforcements were sent to Major Marchand. They consisted of a dozen French officers and about 200 Senegalese.

The first expedition, in due time, reached Stanley Pool, and a third French expedition was sent forward, with a number of light boats, to reinforce it.

Previous to this, two reports had been circulated regarding Major Marchand. One was that he had met with disaster, and the other was that he had reached Fashoda.

Latest News

The three new battleships which are to be built for the United States navy will be named the *Maine*, the *Missouri*, and the *Ohio*.

There is but little doubt now that the Dreyfus case will be reopened. The French Cabinet has held several meetings, at which the question was considered and the ministers eventually adjourned until September 17th, in order to give the Minister of Justice more time in which to examine the incriminating documents.

In the mean while, at the suggestion of the Minister for War, President Faure retired Major du Paty de Clam, one of the officers connected with the inquiries made into the affair, and dismissed him from his post, in consequence of the general staff's investigation into the feature of the affair known as the Esterhazy case.

According to advices received at San Francisco on September 12th, the Caroline Islands, which belonged to Spain, have revolted and the natives are now in possession of that group. The native kings of the Carolines have been at war with each other for a long time past, and it is said they recently proclaimed a truce and combined against the Spaniards. The latter concentrated at Ponapi, also termed Ascension, one of the most important of the islands; but the natives compelled them to seek shelter in the barracks.

A Spanish gunboat, the *Quiros*, was then sent to the island of Guam, also referred to as Guahan, the largest of the Ladrone Islands, which until recently be-

longed to Spain. The gunboat, on reaching Guam, found the American flag flying there, and she did not return to the Caroline Islands. The natural supposition is that she was captured or sunk.

There were about two hundred Spanish soldiers at Ponapi; but they were not well supplied with ammunition, and in other ways were not prepared to make a long resistance. Therefore it is believed the garrison has surrendered to the insurgent natives, and that Spain has lost another colony.

The Caroline Islands, or New Philippines, form an extensive archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, and Ponapi is the most important of the group. It is situated in latitude $6^{\circ} 52'$ north and longitude $158^{\circ} 24'$ east. The island is about 50 miles in circumference and has a population of 5,000.

Admiral Cervera and his staff, accompanied by 1,700 Spanish prisoners of lower rank, sailed for Spain, from Portsmouth, N. H., on September 12th. They arrived in the United States on July 12th, hungry, ragged, and dirty. They departed well fed, well clothed, and clean, on board the steamer *City of Rome*. All the Spaniards, from the admiral down, were enthusiastic over the treatment they have received while in captivity on Seavey's Island and at Annapolis.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 39. SEPTEMBER 29, 1898 Whole No. 99

CONTENTS.

	1169
With the Editor.....	1169
The Peace Commissioners.....	1173
Attitude of the Philippine Insurgents.....	1174
The Philippine Assembly and Aguinaldo.....	1175
The Germans and the Philippines.....	1177
Reinforcements for Dewey and Otis.....	1179
The Territory of Hawaii.....	1180
France's Great Scandal.....	1181
The West Indian Hurricane.....	1183
The British on the Nile.....	1184
Emperor William's Visit to Jerusalem.....	1185
The Army Investigation Commission.....	1189
The Troubles in Crete.....	1190
Five Miles Above the Earth.....	1190
Evacuating Cuba and Porto Rico.....	1192
LATEST NEWS.....	1193



**With
the
Editor** THE reported agreement entered into between Great Britain and Germany seems the result of a curious combination of events. Germany aids Great Britain in Egypt in order that she may check the ambitious designs of France in Africa; yet it is said that although this motive forms a strong background, she is seeking other, more definite compensation.

Copyright, 1898, by THE GREAT ROUND WORLD Publishing Company

This compensation, it is thought, is the Philippines, or such part of them as the United States may relinquish; and this territory without aid from Great Britain is not obtainable. It may be that the German Emperor's contemplated visit to the Holy Land is to develop a more definite policy as to Asia Minor, and that the agreement with Great Britain is for the purpose of assuring to Germany a "hands-off" policy on the part of England.

The Delagoa Bay Railway Commission will require Portugal to raise on her chief asset about \$12,500,000. Great Britain is anxious to obtain this territory, and will, no doubt, secure it, unless Germany, possibly in connection with the Transvaal Government, decides to block her plans; here is another important reason for an "agreement."

And last, but not least, the Chinese question must not be overlooked. Germany's ambitions there, are more or less dependent upon England's good will. Taking these facts into consideration, Germany and Great Britain can meet upon fairly equal terms in driving a bargain.

The revelations in the Dreyfus case have resulted in a situation of extreme gravity—one which threatens the peace of France. The action of General Zurlinden, as Military Governor of Paris, in practically defying the authorities that he might pose as the champion of the army, is most significant, as explained in our news columns. Whether the uprising (reported) of the convicts in the French penal colony of Cayenne has a deeper significance we cannot know until it is ascertained whether Dreyfus has been sac-

rificed. The scandal in reference to his conviction has now spread to such an extent, and involved so many, that we shall not be surprised to learn that a new trial has been rendered impossible.

Lieutenant Hobson's efforts to save the Spanish wrecks off Santiago will soon be finished. There are some prospects of success, provided the heavy storms do not complete the work of our guns and make rescue impossible.

The British sugar-producing colonies in the West Indies do not hesitate to criticise the home Government for a policy which is slowly but surely destroying their business in the great staple. These manufacturers want England to stop the importation of sugar from those countries which pay a bounty on sugar exported, or else to levy such a duty on these sugars as to enable the colonies to compete.

One of the delegates to the conference of sugar producers at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, said: "At present we are suffering from two evils, the bounty system and the New York Sugar Trust; and if a third appears in the shape of a West Indian Central Factory, machinery to crush our canes will prove but machinery which would crush out the proprietors."



STREET SCENE IN CAIRO.

The latticed windows enable the women to exercise their curiosity without being seen.

Current History



THE United States Peace Commission sailed for Paris, by way of Liverpool, from New York, September 17th, on board the *Campania*, and arrived at Liverpool September 24th. The commission consists of:

Judge William R. Day, President; Senator Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Senator George Gray, and Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

The commission will meet at Paris, on October 1st, the Spanish commission, which is composed as follows:

Señor Montero Rios (sān-yor mōn-tā'-ro rē'-ōs) President; Señor Abarzuza (ā-bār-thu-thā), Señor Garnica (gār-nē-cā), General Cerrero (thār-rārō), Señor Villarutia (veel-yā-roo-tē-ā).

The main point which the Peace Commissioners will discuss is the future of the Philippine Islands.

This is the most important problem now before the United States Government. What shall we do with those islands? Retain them in their entirety? Be content with a coaling-station and a protectorate over the bulk of the Philippines? Allow the Filipinos to establish a republic? Or, permit Spain to retain sovereignty over a portion of the Philippines?

All these points, and a number of others, will be discussed by the Peace Commissioners.

Authority for pronunciation of proper names: Century Dictionary.

WITH the United States Peace Commission on the point of beginning its labors at Paris, the attitude of the insurgents toward the United States becomes of more and more importance.

What Aguinaldo professes to think of the situation may, perhaps, be set forth in the despatch which he personally sent to the Associated Press on September 19th. He said:

"The Filipino Government desires to inform the American Government and people that the many rumors circulated regarding the strained relations between the Filipino and American forces are base, malicious slanders of the enemies to both parties, are without any truth, and are circulated for the purpose of prejudicing the appeal of the Filipinos for their release from the oppression and cruelty of Spain.

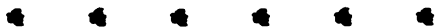
"The relations of our people and yours have been, and will continue to be, of the most friendly nature, and we have withdrawn our forces from the suburbs of Manila as an additional evidence of our confidence in the great American Republic.

(Signed)

"AGUINALDO."

Aguinaldo's statements, in one particular at least, are utterly inaccurate, as he knows. He says the insurgents withdrew their forces from the suburbs of Manila as an additional evidence of their confidence in the great American Republic. It is a matter of history that the insurgents did not withdraw their forces from the suburbs of Manila until the time given them to do so by the American military commander at Manila was almost up. They were given until September 15th; they withdrew on the 14th.

Had they not done so, our troops would have compelled them to move. With this fact in view, Aguinaldo's statements lose any weight which they might otherwise have had.



THE Philippine Assembly was inaugurated at Malolos, near Manila, on September 16th, with Aguinaldo as the prime mover. The great trouble with Aguinaldo, the leader of a section of the Philippine insurgents, is that he knows just enough to be dangerous, and not enough to make him a worthy leader of men. His mental calibre was clearly shown on September 16th, when, in an interview after the inauguration, he professed entire ignorance of the autonomous systems of government which prevail in the British colonies, of protectorates, or of the systems of government adopted by the American States. He claimed that the only thing he could understand was absolute independence. It would be difficult for Aguinaldo to define absolute independence without some knowledge of our system of government.

In the next breath Aguinaldo remarked that a protectorate for the Philippine Islands would be necessary—yet he had previously claimed he did not know the meaning of a protectorate. He then added that he had not studied political economy, and knew nothing of the various forms of government, and asked if Australia was an American colony.

After having asserted that a protectorate was necessary, though he did not know what a protectorate meant, Aguinaldo said there was no need of protec-

tion for the Philippine Islands because the Filipinos were able to cope with any army. The insurgent leader was thereupon asked if he had seen a foreign army, and he admitted that he had not. He had not even seen the British troops at Hong-Kong and Singapore on parade.

Later, Aguinaldo talked of building a navy; and added that the Americans had come to fight the Spaniards, and that the former should now withdraw, as they had finished their work. If they refused to withdraw, the insurgent leader also said, the insurgent National Assembly must decide upon the policy to be pursued.

All of which shows that Aguinaldo is a very ignorant and dangerous man.

General Otis, our military commander at Manila, cabled on September 16th:

"MANILA, September 16th.

"In my opinion, based upon present indications, no further force required. Insurgent leaders in politics and army in excitable frame of mind, but better portion amenable to reason, and desire to make approved reputation before civilized world.

(Signed)

"OTIS."

Another despatch from General Otis read:

"MANILA, September 16th.

"Telegraphed situation briefly yesterday. Insurgents have acceded demand and evacuated entire city of Manila, except small force in one outlying district. No difficulty anticipated and no concessions made to them. They express strong desire to maintain

friendly intercourse with United States Government in all particulars. They organized Congress, Thursday, at Malolos, twenty miles north of city, to frame plan of government.

"Manila very quiet. Military government being perfected gradually, and large force policing and cleaning city. Health of command is satisfactory. Trade and commerce active."

It was further announced that the customs receipts at Manila exceeded the expenditures, which is very satisfactory.



WHILE it is generally agreed at Washington that the Stars and Stripes will never be hauled down at Manila, the fate of the Philippine Islands as a whole may still be in the balance. But recent developments, the attitude of the insurgents, the uncertainty as to the fate of the Chinese Empire, and reported German doings in the Philippine Islands, may compel the United States to hold all the Philippine Islands, which is the earnest wish of the foreign and native business communities there.

The authorities at Washington recently learned it was announced on September 19th that the German naval officers, under instructions from Berlin, have been making extensive investigations into the coal

deposits of the Philippine Islands, with the result that the island of Cebu, one of the Visayas group (of the Philippines), was pronounced to be the best spot for a German coaling-station, thus avoiding the expense and trouble of storing large quantities of coal at Kiao-Chou Bay, the newly acquired German possession in China. But it is understood President McKinley does not intend to permit Germany to acquire a coaling-station in the Philippine Islands. The Germans, seemingly, recently gave proof of a more friendly feeling toward the United States by reducing the strength of their naval force at Manila. It seems, however, that this was only a move to enable the German warships to engage in the exploration of the coal deposits of the Philippines; a report on the subject recently made to Berlin seems to prove that this was their real object.

If any power besides the United States is allowed any sway in the Philippine Islands it will probably be Spain, though the attitude of Germany may do away with even this possibility.

The wisdom of our Government in determining to reinforce Rear-Admiral Dewey's fleet and our army in the Philippines is thus apparent.



◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

THE reinforcements of warships, intended for the fleet of Rear-Admiral Dewey, consisting of the battleship *Oregon*, Captain Albert S. Barker, and the battleship *Iowa*, Captain Silas Terry, are to begin their 18,000-mile voyage to Manila, by way of

the Straits of Magellan and Honolulu, Hawaii, on September 27th, instead of October 1st.

As stated in our last issue, the battleships are to be accompanied by five colliers.

It is now said the *Oregon* and *Iowa* will not attempt to make the long run of over 6,000 miles from Punta Arenas (poon-tā arā-nās), Straits of Magellan, to Honolulu, but will steam up the coast of South America to Acapulco, Mexico, or make for Tahiti, and thence to Hawaii.

Tahiti (tā-hē'-tē), formerly written Otaheite, is the principal island of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, which are under French control. They have a population of about 9,000, and the natives have been converted to Christianity.

The *Oregon* and *Iowa* may wait for the signing of the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States before going any further than Honolulu, though it is hoped that this document will be signed before the battleships reach Hawaiian waters, which will enable them to continue their voyage after coaling.

Two of the colliers will go to Manila with the battleships. The others will probably be sent to San Francisco after their work is done.

In addition to the battleships for Rear-Admiral Dewey, it was decided on September 19th to send five regiments from San Francisco to reinforce General Otis, our military commander at Manila. The troops destined for this service are the Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, First Tennessee, First Washington, and the First Oregon.





ADVICES received from Hawaii, via San Francisco, on September 18th, say the Annexation Committee has decided to recommend to our Congress that the Hawaiian Islands will be known in future as the Territory of Hawaii, thus preserving the distinctive origin of that part of the Union. If this suggestion is adopted, as is almost certain to be the case, we may soon have the Territory of the Philippines, the Territory of Cuba, and the Territory of Porto Rico added to the list of our possessions.

The future government for Hawaii is to be modelled on that of our existing territories. The islands are to be given self-government by an extension of the systems which prevail in municipal or city governments. They will be divided into municipal districts, and their inhabitants will have control, under certain restrictions, of purely local affairs.

In addition, there will be a territorial legislature, with limited powers, as all the attributes of sovereignty, or real power, will be in the hands of the Government of the United States. The people of Hawaii will be considered Americans, and will be told to look to our National Government as the source of their national power.

It will not be astonishing if the same plans are adopted in connection with Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands.



THERE have been more startling features in the recent developments of the Dreyfus case.

On September 17th, the new Minister of War, General Zurlinden, and the Minister of Public Works, M. Tillaye, resigned because they did not agree with the Premier, M. Brisson (brê-sôn'), and the Minister of Justice, M. Sarrien. The two last-named favored the appointment of an independent civilian commission to examine the documents bearing on the affair, for the purpose of deciding upon the advisability of reopening the case. The commission, however, has examined the documents.

General Chanoine, commander of the First Division of the First Army Corps of the French army, succeeded General Zurlinden as Minister of War. The latter, in resigning, wrote to the Premier, or Prime Minister:

"I have the honor to beg that you will receive my resignation as Minister of War. Exhaustive study of the papers in the Dreyfus case has convinced me too fully of his guilt to enable me to accept, as the head of the army, any other solution than that of the maintenance of the judgment in its entirety."

In spite of this, it was announced in a despatch from London on September 18th that Major Count Esterhazy, of the French army, who was reported missing, had been found there, and it was said he had determined to make a full confession of his connection with what he termed the plot to disgrace Dreyfus. He said in part:

"Everything I did was in blind, unquestioning obedience to my superior officer. I am a professional soldier. I know no law but the law of abso-

lute obedience to my superiors. If I were ordered to take a gun and shoot my own brother, I would do so without the slightest hesitation.

"Out of the thousand documents making up the Dreyfus 'dossier' (papers in the case), I know that six hundred are forged. I am prepared to show by whom and under what circumstances these forgeries were committed.

"Whether Dreyfus is the innocent his champions suppose remains to be seen. That can be safely left to the public to judge when they are in possession of all the facts."

A vessel is said to have started for Devil's Island to bring Dreyfus back to Paris, though it is understood the decision of the commission, whatever it may be, is in no way binding on the French Cabinet. The latter will come to a final decision on September 26th.

Beauvais, capital of the Department of the Oise, is said to have been selected as the most suitable town in which to hold a rehearing of the case, if so decided.

Beauvais is about fifty-four miles by rail from Paris, and is an ancient town known in the time of the Roman Empire as *Cæsaromagus*, the capital of the *Bellovaci*, a Belgic tribe.

On September 19th reports were current that General Mercier, who was Minister of War when Dreyfus was convicted, and General de Boisdeffre, who resigned his office as Chief of the General Staff of the French army after the suicide of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, were likely to be arrested.

Finally, former Colonel Picquart, now in prison, has written to the Minister of Justice, saying that four

secret documents were submitted to the court-martial, held at Paris in 1894, behind the backs of Dreyfus and his lawyers.



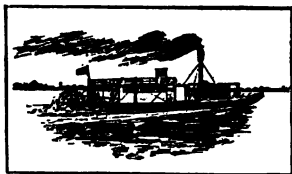
THE worst hurricane experienced by the West Indies, not excepting the storms which did so much damage to them in 1819 and 1867, swept over the chain of islands during the night of Saturday, September 10th, and Sunday morning, September 11th. The British island of Barbadoes was the first to suffer, and then the hurricane swept westward to the island of St. Vincent (British), and northwest to the island of St. Kitts or St. Christopher (British), where it was last heard from.

At Barbadoes the rain destroyed the crops and roads. The same thing occurred at the island of St. Lucia (British), and other islands. The centre of the storm caused terrible havoc at St. Vincent and the island of Guadeloupe (French).

At St. Vincent, out of a population of 41,000, about 300 persons were killed and 20,000 were more or less injured and rendered homeless. Besides this, thousands of persons were reduced to a state of starvation, as the storm destroyed nearly all the provisions on the island, which, a despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, said, was swept clean by the winds and floods from the mountains. In addition there was great loss to shipping in the track of the hurricane.

The appeals for assistance made by the governors of the storm-swept islands met with a quick response at Jamaica and elsewhere. Provisions, clothing, tents, and building materials were hurried to the sufferers.





UP to September 24th, the news from Khartoum, following the battle of Omdurman, might have been summed up in the word "uncertainty." After routing the Dervishes on September 3d, as detailed in No. 97 of *THE GREAT ROUND WORLD*, General Sir Herbert Kitchener heard that a French force under Major Marchand had occupied Fashoda, an important place, about 400 miles from Khartoum. As the Nile could be diverted from its course there, General Kitchener started with 1,800 Soudanese, 200 men of the Cameron Highlanders, two batteries of mountain-guns, and several rapid-fire guns for Fashoda, determined to occupy that point at any cost.

In No. 98 we described the Marchand expedition.

Before starting, General Kitchener compelled all the newspaper correspondents to sell their horses and camels, told them that none would be allowed to go to Fashoda, and that unless they returned northward immediately he could not guarantee them transportation. Accordingly, the correspondents started north for Cairo, and General Kitchener went south to add another chapter to the history of the British Empire.

A Constantinople despatch, on September 16th, said the French at Fashoda had been reinforced by 10,000 Abyssinians under the principal general of Menelik, the Emperor of Abyssinia. This is doubted.

On September 18th some interesting figures were published. They showed that the whole cost of the

Nile campaign from 1896 up to date has been only \$13,000,000. This includes the sending of about 25,000 men, of all arms, fully equipped, in good health and provided with everything necessary, about 1,500 miles to the front, and \$5,000,000 spent upon the Soudan railroads, of which some 500 miles have been built.

This campaign has been wonderfully well managed, and the Sirdar deserves great praise for the able way in which he has met and surmounted all difficulties.



THE widely advertised journey of Emperor William of Germany to the Holy Land is scheduled to begin shortly. According to the programme, the Emperor will be accompanied by the Empress and by a suite (or following) of eighty-eight persons, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Bülow, and an escort of sixteen picked men of the Imperial Guards. The party will embark at Venice or Genoa on board the Imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*. Escorted by two German warships, the yacht will steam for Constantinople, arriving there about October 17th. At Constantinople, where the Emperor will stay five days, the Sultan, Abd-ul-Hamid, is making great efforts to please his visitor. The palace selected for the German Emperor's accommodation has been re-decorated at a cost of 1,500,000 German marks (a mark is about 24 cents). But, says a despatch from Berlin, the Turkish troops are somewhat dissatisfied with His Turkish Majesty's hospitality, as the money due them for back pay has been devoted to the expenses of Emperor William's visit.



PORT SAID, EGYPT.
The Entrance to the Suez Canal.

The German Sovereign will leave Constantinople for Haifa, on the Bay of Acre, Palestine, where the Imperial yacht should arrive about October 26th. From Haifa the travellers will go to Jaffa, in carriages, and will camp at Zammarin for the night. On October 28th the Imperial party will go by carriage to Jerusalem, camping outside the city. Later the same day, the Emperor and Empress will make their entry into the Holy City, and will proceed to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Next morning, October 30th, their Majesties will be present at divine service in the German church at Bethlehem, and that afternoon they will go to the Mount of Olives, to the top of which a new carriage road is being built for the convenience of the empress.

The Turkish authorities are also whitewashing the streets of Jerusalem through which the Emperor and Empress will pass, regular mountains of rubbish are being removed, bridges and roads are being repaired, and horses and state carriages have been sent from Constantinople, by the Sultan, for the use of their Majesties.

The garrison of Jerusalem is to be reinforced by several battalions of regular troops, and the Ertogrul (er-to'-gröl) Regiment is on its way from Constantinople to act as an escort for the Imperial party. This famous regiment of picked troops is named after Ertogrul, father of Othman, founder of the Ottoman Empire.

The great ceremony, the consecration of the Church of the Redeemer at Jerusalem, will take place October 31st. This edifice has been built on the site of

an ancient church of the time of the Crusades (when Christian Europe was aroused to arms against the Turk). The ground was presented Emperor Fred-



THE NEW CHURCH TO BE DEDICATED ON OCT. 31ST IN
PRESENCE OF THE KAISER.

erick of Germany, father of the present Emperor, by the late Sultan of Turkey, Abd-ul-Aziz, when Frederick, as Crown Prince of Prussia, visited Jerusalem in 1869.

During the afternoon of October 31st, the Emperor and Empress will start for Jericho. Thence they will go to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, and will return to Jerusalem on November 2d. The next few days will be spent in sightseeing. On November 5th, the travellers will return to Haifa, several more days will be spent in seeing the sights, and on November 16th they will embark for Egypt.



AS forecasted in our last issue, President McKinley found difficulty from the start in his endeavors to organize a Commission to investigate the conduct of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Medical bureaus of the Army during the recent war with Spain. Ten days after the first invitations to serve on the commission were sent out, its composition was still uncertain. General Schofield, among others, declined to serve. On September 24th, the following had agreed to take part in the work of the commission:

General John M. Wilson; General G. M. Dodge; Ex-Minister Charles Denby; Colonel James Sexton, and Captain Evan P. Howell, of Atlanta, Ga. Four more members were then needed.

In reference to the report that the commission would have no power to summon or administer the customary oath to compel witnesses to tell the truth, President McKinley said that, so far as it was in his power, he would see that the commission obtained all the evidence needed, and that every document in the War Department would be placed at its disposal.

The importance of the work of this commission cannot be overestimated. It will have to place the

blame for all the abuses complained of during and after the war, and will fix the responsibility for the suffering and loss of life through sickness in the military camps in this country and Cuba.



THANKS to the firm attitude assumed by Admiral Noel, the British commander in Crétan waters, immediately after the killing of a number of British soldiers at Candia, and the massacre of hundreds of Christians by Mussulmans, the trouble in that island appears to have been temporarily settled.

A despatch from Candia on September 17th said the Sultan of Turkey, which country claims authority over Crete, had ordered Djevad Pasha, the military commander of the Turks, to accede to the demand of the British admiral for a disarmament of the Mussulmans, and the work of turning over their arms to the British military guard was begun. British troops are also occupying the fortifications, and the interrupted task of establishing a Cretan administration on self-governing principles will be resumed with better chances of success. But the end aimed at cannot be reached until the last remains of Turkish rule have disappeared from the island.

STANLEY SPENCER, a well-known English aeronaut, and Dr. Bersen, a Berlin scientist, made a remarkable ascent in a balloon on September 15th

from the Crystal Palace, near London. They went 27,500 feet (about five miles) above the earth, and were nearly frozen to death, although when they started the thermometer registered 90° in the shade.

Mr. Spencer, in describing the ascent, said:

"The balloon had a capacity of 56,000 cubic feet, but was inflated to the extent of only 40,000 feet, with pure hydrogen, to allow for expansion in high altitudes. We went almost straight up for 18,000 feet.

"When we reached 23,000 feet we had a magnificent view. We could trace the whole southeast coast of England and the coast of France for a hundred miles with absolute distinctness.

"At 23,000 feet I threw out more ballast, and we rose to 25,000, at which latitude the rarefaction of the atmosphere began to tell on us. We had the utmost difficulty in breathing. Professor Bersen was livid and gasping; I was the same. We had a large cylinder of compressed oxygen gas strapped to the side of the car, with two tubes, each terminating in a face-mask. We each took a mask and breathed the pure oxygen, and were instantly restored. It was a delightful experience, this sudden relief from deathly oppression.

"The balloon remained stationary at 25,000 feet; so more ballast was thrown out until we reached the enormous altitude of 27,500 feet. At that height enough had been accomplished; so we descended slowly and steadily to 25,000 feet. Then the speed increased, and the balloon began to rush through the air with frightful velocity, dropping 1,000 feet in fifteen seconds. I had thrown out ballast fast to stop her, and when we had fallen 10,000 feet at this rate

our downward course was checked by a current of warm air, which caused the balloon almost to take the form of a parachute, thus checking its descent.

"The sand we had thrown out now overtook us, rattling on the balloon in a most startling and unexpected manner.

"The alterations of temperature we underwent were extraordinary. We started in a blazing sun with the thermometer at 90° in the shade; at 27,500 feet we registered 61° frost. In spite of our thick flannels and the unclouded sunshine, while people five miles below us were sweltering in tropical heat we were shivering violently. Our metal oxygen tubes were thickly coated with ice.

"We eventually reached the ground in safety, having been up ninety minutes."

In 1862 two men, Coxwell and Glaisher, reached, in England, 29,000 feet above the sea level in a balloon.



THE American Military Commissions in Cuba and Porto Rico are meeting with no difficulties in their conferences with the Spanish Commissions regarding the evacuation of those islands by the Spanish troops. Con-

trary to expectation, the Spaniards are not fighting for delays, but are meeting the Americans in the most friendly spirit. In Cuba it is proposed to start the evacuation from east to west, embarking the troops at the ports of Gibara (hē-bā-rā),

Nuevitas (nuā-vē-tās), Cienfuegos (thē-en-fwā'-gōs), and Havana. The official statement says there are about 100,000 Spanish troops in Cuba, and the belief prevails that the end of February will have been reached before they can all be embarked for Spain. This, however, will be an advantage to the United States, as our Government will thus have an opportunity to acclimatize, during the winter months, the troops intended to form the army of occupation. American troops will be landed simultaneously with its evacuation at every point on the Cuban coast.

In Porto Rico, the same state of affairs prevails. The Spaniards are gradually evacuating the points they occupied, and their places are being taken by American troops. In the case of this island, the Spanish soldiers are being concentrated at San Juan de Porto Rico, the capital, for embarkation.

A despatch from Madrid on September 19th said the Spanish Minister of War, General Correa, had issued instructions for the return to Spain of the Spanish troops in the West Indies. The sick are to be the first soldiers shipped to Spain, and the Government records are to be taken there with the arms, ammunition, flags, and material stored in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Latest News

There was another Dreyfus sensation on September 22d. Former Colonel Picquart and his lawyer, M. Loblois, were placed on trial before the Correctional Tribunal, a civil court, charged with showing documents concerning the national defence. Previous to this, Picquart, while in prison, wrote to the Minister of Justice, saying four

secret documents were submitted to the court-martial, held at Paris in 1894, behind the backs of Dreyfus and his lawyers.

Just as Picquart and Loblois' trial was beginning, the public prosecutor asked for an adjournment on the ground that the prosecution of the former on the charge of forgery and using forged documents had been ordered by General Zurlinden, the former Minister of War, who had been reappointed Military Governor of Paris.

M. Labori, who was counsel for M. Emile Zola, the author, at the time of the latter's trial and conviction on the charge of libelling military officers in connection with the Dreyfus case, warmly opposed the adjournment. He said it was an attempt to hand over Picquart into the clutches of the military authorities.

Thereupon Picquart rose and caused a profound sensation in court by remarking:

"This is, perhaps, the last time I shall speak in public. I shall sleep, perhaps, in the military prison of Cherche Midi. Therefore, I wish to declare that if I find there the strangling cord of Lemer cier Picard, or the razor of Colonel Henry, it will be murder, for I have no idea of committing suicide!"

The judges, however, after a short consultation, decided to adjourn the case indefinitely.

Lemer cier Picard, the man referred to by former Colonel Picquart, was a detective, believed to have been employed in the Dreyfus case, who was found dead in his lodgings, about a year ago, hanging from a rope fastened to a hook in the ceiling. There were circumstances which seemed to show that the detective was murdered.

Colonel Henry, a former officer attached to the Intelligence Department of the French War Office (succeeding Picquart there), was supposed to have committed suicide in prison, recently, by cutting his throat with a razor; but it is now said that the razor with which the deed was committed has never been found.

The gravest feature of the action of General Zurlinden in intervening in a case before a civil court is that he did so without consulting with General Chanoine, his successor as Minister of War, or with the Prime Minister, M. Brisson, or any other member of the Government.

Under ordinary circumstances, the Military Governor of Paris might have been excused for acting independently in the matter. But with the Dreyfus case, a matter of vital importance to France and of great interest to the whole world, agitating the French, the General's action looks very much like a defiance of the Government and of civil authority. In so doing, General Zurlinden is practically posing as the champion of the army and of those opposed to a revision of the Dreyfus case, for it is generally understood that the imprisonment of Picquart in the famous military prison of Cherche Midi means that he will not be permitted to make any more public revelations, in or out of court.

There is only one more step for General Zurlinden to take, namely, attempt to place himself at the head of the whole army of France and proclaim a military dictatorship.

On top of the successive Dreyfus sensations came a despatch from Paris, saying the Deputy (or repre-

sentative) who represents French Guiana in the Chamber of Deputies has received a despatch announcing that a mutiny has taken place among the convicts at Cayenne, the French penal colony in Guiana, off the northeast coast of South America. It was added that the mutineers had overpowered their guards, stormed the military storehouse, and seized the arms and ammunition there. The convicts were, when the message was sent, besieging the principal prison and attempting to free the 4,000 convicts confined there.

Dreyfus is confined on Devil's Island, off Cayenne; and as his guards are understood to have orders to shoot him if there is any possibility of his escaping, the life of the former captain of French artillery, whose fate is interesting the world, was considered to be in danger.

Reinforcements were telegraphed for to the island of Martinique, a French West Indian possession; but it was believed they would reach Cayenne too late to be of any material use in suppressing the mutiny.



This book is to be returned to the
Library on or before the date specified
below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred
retaining it beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.



3 2044 092 659 069